

THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXVII

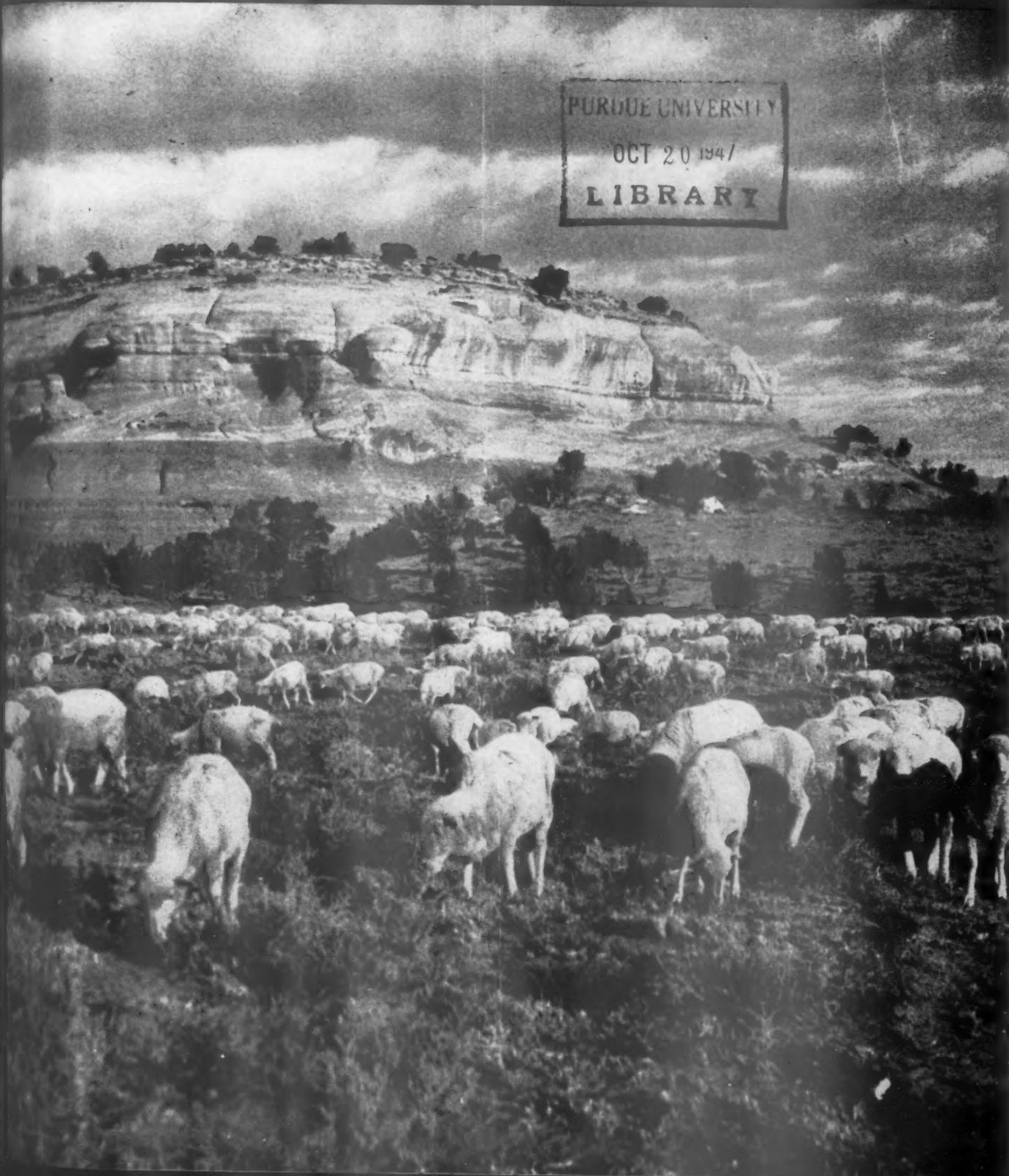
OCTOBER, 1947

NUMBER 10

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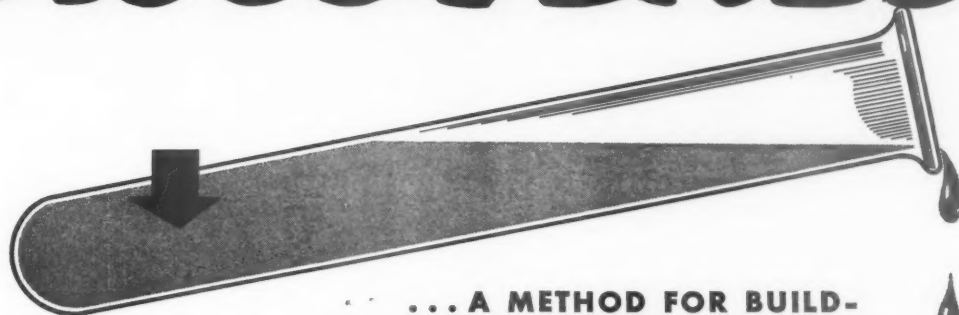
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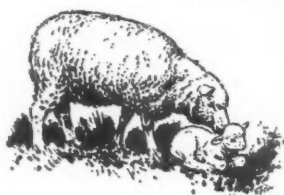
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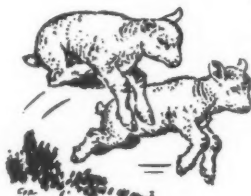
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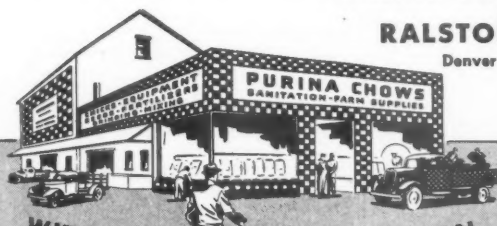
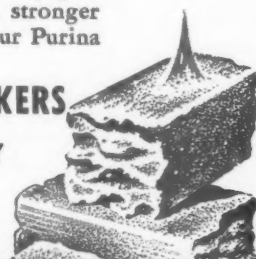


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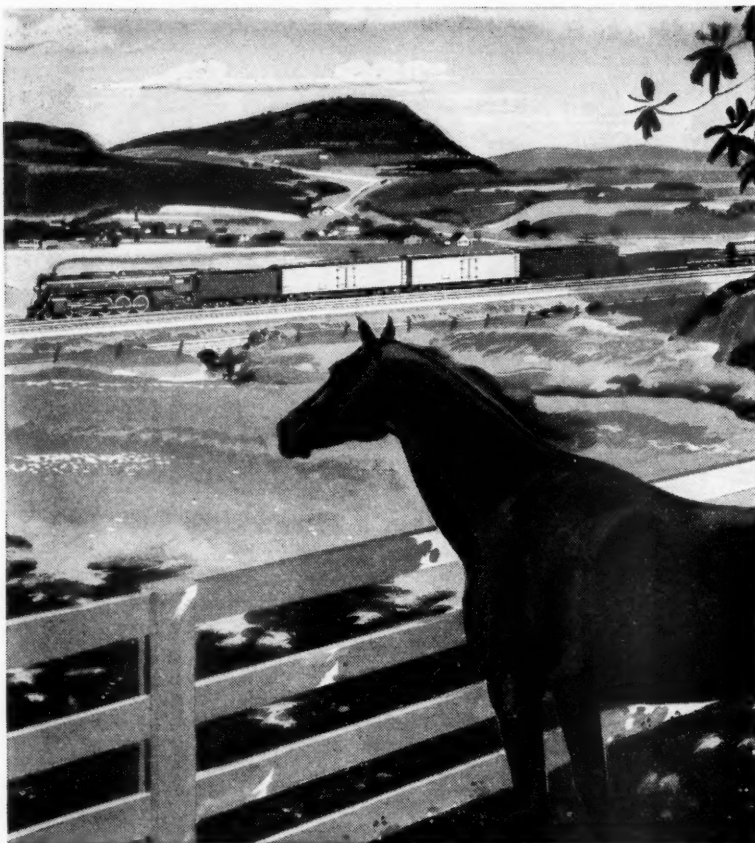
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Most folks think 6% is no more than reasonable. Last year, however, railroads as a whole earned an average of only 2¾% on their net investment. Many railroads actually lost money. And this year, even though hauling a record peacetime traffic, American railroads will probably average only about 3%.

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Doesn't this strike you as fair in principle...sound in practice. . .and to your own best interest in the long run? *Association of American Railroads, Washington 6, D. C.*

AMERICAN RAILROADS
THE NATION'S BASIC TRANSPORTATION

THE COVER

Sheep grazing on winter range before the first snowfall are shown on the cover this month. The picture was taken on Irving Beard's Pollock Canyon ranch near Fruita, Colorado, by Will C. Minor, shepherd for Mr. Beard.

The Cutting Chute

Meat Research Studies

The preservation of quality and nutritive value in meats during processing, storage and distribution is one of the projects to be undertaken by the Bureau of Animal Industry under the Research and Marketing Act. Little information is now available on the effect of different meat processing methods in relation to keeping quality, but it is known that rancidity, moldiness and bacteria cause heavy losses to the meat industry, which, of course, results in higher prices to consumers.

New Bulletin on Plant Poisoning Out

Prussic acid poisoning by plants that produce this substance, also known as hydrocyanic acid, and symptoms of attacks caused by this poison in livestock on pastures are outlined in U. S. D. A. Leaflet No. 88. One good treatment for infected animals is a combination of sodium nitrite and sodium thiosulphate. This acid develops when the normal growth of certain plants is checked by drought, frost, bruising or cutting. This list includes chokecherry, black wild cherry, sorghum, Sudan grass and prairie flax.

Greatest Hereford Dispersal Sale

Prices paid at auction of the famous Thornton Hereford herd at Gunnison, Colorado, September 22 and 23, made it the greatest of such dispersals. Here are some of the figures:

\$860,405 paid for the entire herd (385 lots).
\$2,235 average on 385 lots.
\$36,000, paid for one bull.
\$35,500, paid for two bulls.
\$35,000, paid for a female.
\$5,412, average on 42 bulls.
\$1,846, average on 343 females.
\$8,348, average on 50 tops.

You Don't Have to Wear A Bi-Swing Coat

While women's skirts go up and down like an elevator, you may be glad to know, Pappy, that "the present drape trend in men's wear fashions" will stick for a while.

No need to make over or replace your wardrobe on that account.

The style committee of the National Association of Retail Clothiers and furnisiers says so. It ought to know because it polled 25 style-minded merchants from all over the country.

In a preview of what will be chic for spring, 21 of them said they figure the "low roll one-button double-breasted suit" will be just ducky, and this is a typical drape shape item.

But as for bi-swing sport coats and bi-swing back suits—bah! Only four merchants, all out around Illinois, figured that many men would tog out in the sports num-

The National Wool Grower

bers next spring. And only three expected a clamor for bi-swing suits.

Some of us conservative old fuddy-duddies, who didn't know for sure what a bi-swing back was, consulted the tailor up the street. It seems the bi-swing, with some variations, has a pleat running south from the vicinity of each arm, a belt east to west and a split in the tail.

A gabardine topcoat will help bill you as a well-dressed man next spring. The merchants are a little less enthusiastic over covert topcoats.

(A.P. dispatch out of Washington, D. C., September 14).

Stock-Pest Control Manual Sent Free!

Just off the press is a new 32-page, illustrated "Stock-Pest Control" Manual, which pictures and describes external parasites affecting all classes of livestock. It enables livestock raisers to identify any of the hundred and one insects that infest livestock and suggests control measures for various stock-pest infestations. It is an authoritative digest of the most important information gathered from various U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and State College bulletins. This valuable manual sent "free of charge" to individuals, schools or groups requesting it. Write Farnam Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

Re seeding Program in Utah

Between 15,000 and 20,000 acres of Utah national forest ranges are to be reseeded to grass before the winter sets in, Walter Dresskill of the U. S. Forest Service at Ogden, Utah, states.

Are Meatless Days Here Again?

Talk of meatless days is again going around. New York hotels and restaurants are considering two such days a week, and in Washington, D. C., housewives are being urged to observe voluntarily two meatless days a week.

A resistance campaign on the part of New York housewives was reported late in September as piling up meat supplies and developing a storage problem in that area.

A chain-letter was being used in Chicago the latter part of September to effect a 15-day boycott (October 15-31) of butter, eggs and meats.

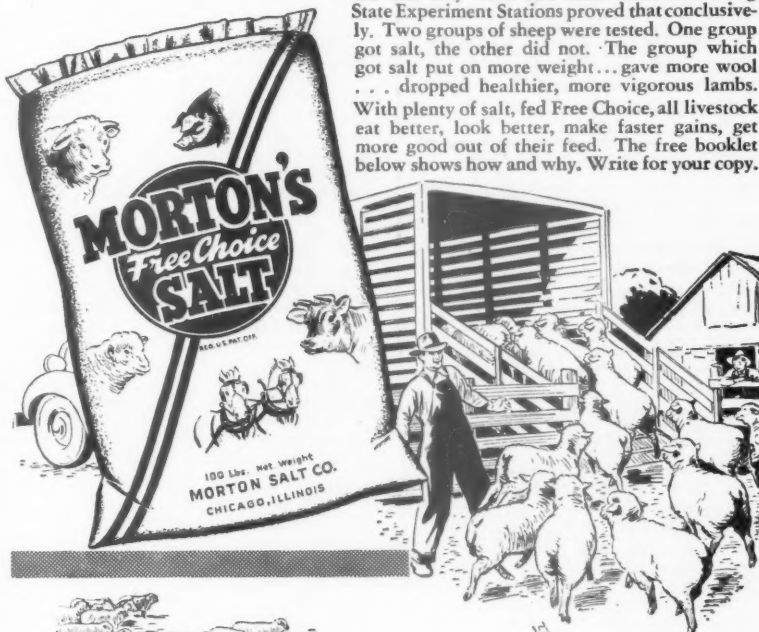
Meat Price Inquiry

The Department of Justice called upon 18 packers, including Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson, to appear before a grand jury the week of September 23 to explain why meat prices are so high. The packers say they hope the Department of Justice will take into consideration "activities of other governmental agencies to determine to what extent these have contributed toward the present situation. Any allegation that the price of meat has been, or can be, controlled or manipulated by the meat packing industry would be sheer nonsense. Meat is a highly perishable product which must be sold promptly (or it would spoil) for what consumers are willing to pay for it. Meat in so-called 'storage,' consisting largely of products in cure or processing, or to be cured or processed, is at abnormally low levels."

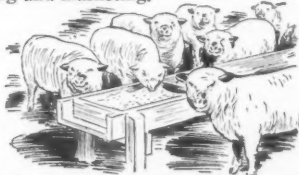
This, of course, is only one of many investigations which the Department of Justice is making about high prices.

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FEED SALT FREE CHOICE. For best results, salt should be fed Free Choice. In that way, each animal can take all it wants and you know that your livestock are getting enough for health and thrift, for low feeding costs, for most efficient use of the feed you give them.



SALT STIMULATES DIGESTION. It supplies chlorine for hydrochloric acid needed in the digestion of protein. It also supplies the bile with sodium, essential to the assimilation and use of fats and carbohydrates.

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Every farmer and feeder should have this practical, well-illustrated 40-page book which tells, in detail, how to feed salt for greatest gains. Not only tells how to feed salt Free Choice, but also provides plans for making practical, economical feeders. Only book of its kind ... and it's free for the asking. A penny postcard will bring your copy by return mail, postpaid. Morton Salt Co., 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.



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Morton's Free Choice Salt is especially developed for more profitable livestock feeding. It's easy to feed and easy to use for mixing. Be sure to ask your dealer for it by NAME ... MORTON'S FREE CHOICE SALT.



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More on Research Projects

Two economic studies to be conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the Research and Marketing Act will be of interest to sheepmen. One, "The Economic Utilization of Farm-grown Feeds in Livestock Production," is to determine how feed production and utilization and livestock production can be coordinated so as to bring about the maximum use of hay and pasture in different parts of the country. One object of this study is to find out if and where it will be profitable for farmers to raise more hay and pasture crops and thus depend less upon cash-crops for their income in the future when the outlet for such crops may be curtailed. Another object is announced as that of making "an economic analysis of the opportunities for the use of more grass, legume pastures, and forage crops, and of supplementary high protein oilseed meals in livestock production as a basis for adjusting to a balanced agriculture in which soil conservation practices and livestock enterprises are emphasized."

The B. A. E. is also to make an analysis of the production, price, and consumption of meat animals and meat. By determining the factors that affect the production, marketing and consumption of livestock and meat production, it is implied that it may be possible to give out information on prospects for supplies and prices that will help guide livestockmen in planning the size of their future operations.

Collier's Hits at Livestock Men Again

The September 6th issue of Collier's carries an editorial (No Forest Raids, Please), based on an American Forestry Association statement, which strikes at stockmen again.

Colorado Governor Pushes Wool Processing In West

Governor W. Lee Knous of Colorado has issued some 300 invitations to industrial and agricultural leaders of western States to attend a meeting in Denver on September 29th to consider the development of wool processing and other industries in the West. This will be followed by a meeting of western governors and textile men the middle of November.

Swan Company Disposing Of Sheep Holdings

The famous Wyoming sheep outfit, the Swan Company of Chugwater, is reported as ready to finish liquidation of its holdings by October 1st of this year. During the past three years it has sold some 60,000 head of sheep and now has only a few thousand head to sell on October 1. Its vast properties, around half a million acres of range land, hay land and other holdings have already been sold, largely to cattlemen. The Swan Company has been in existence since the days of "Buffalo Bill."

Averages At Southern Oregon Ram Sale

A total of 141 rams made an average of \$67.89 at the seventh annual Southern Oregon Ram Sale, (Lakeview, September 8). By breeds the averages were as follows: Rambouillets, \$65.35; Suffolks, \$76.21; Columbias, \$70; Panamas, \$65.79; Hampshires, \$45.

Elgin M. Cornett, Secretary
Fremont Sheepmen's Association

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VOL. XXXVII

NUMBER 10

OCTOBER, 1947

509 Pacific National Life Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

J. M. Jones
Irene Young

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

Some Work Ahead

Long-Range Agricultural Program

"THE United States has had no clearly defined agricultural policy since 1920," so states the House Committee on Agriculture. The Senate and House Agriculture Committees of the 80th Congress are sparing no effort to legislate a long-range agricultural program and to establish clearly defined policies.

It is the duty and privilege of the sheep industry to assist in working out this program and these policies. The industry must not sit idly by and then expect to receive fair and equitable treatment. Experience in the last session of Congress is warning enough that the industry must help shape those policies.

The large farm organizations are now setting the stage to see that their most important farm products receive proper attention. Their meetings are closed to commodity organizations such as your organization, and although some of the large farm organizations do have wool grower members and did help in securing recent wool legislation, it's a proved fact that they do not have the time to do the necessary job for the sheep industry; therefore, it is up to the industry's own organization to do the job.

Assistance from the "Grass Roots" Wanted

The Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture is holding hearings in Washington October 6, 7 and 8. They are then going to the "grass roots" and their first field meeting will be held at Springfield, Illinois, on October 20. From there they will proceed to Denver, Colorado, Minneapolis, and Ames, Iowa, no definite schedule as yet having been announced for the later hearings.

The full House Committee has held nineteen days of hearings in Washington and is now resuming them in October. Immediately following these hearings they are going to the "grass roots" and the dates and places most accessible to our industry are as follows: November 1, Temple, Texas; November 4, Fort Collins, Colorado; November 8, Salt Lake City, Utah; November 10, Spokane, Washington; November 17, Fresno, California. The

purpose, according to Chairman Hope, is two-fold: "To acquaint the Committee members personally with agricultural problems in different parts of the country and to obtain the viewpoint and ideas of farmers themselves, the men who work the land, as to a long-range agricultural program."

Paraphrased for the sheep industry, the Committee wants to hear from the wool and lamb producers themselves as to their ideas for the needs of the industry for the "long pull."

The Committee further says it wants "to hear first of all from the working farmer who cannot be expected to come to Washington to present his views to a Committee of Congress."

Fundamental Ideas Agreed Upon

Certain "areas of agreement" have been reached by Department of Agriculture spokesmen and other witnesses as a result of the hearings thus far:

1. A SOUND AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM MUST BE BASED ON AN ECONOMY OF ABUNDANCE.

This policy has already been expressed by Congress in the Research and Marketing Service Act of 1946.

2. THERE CAN BE NO RETREAT TO A POLICY OF GENERAL LIMITATION OF PRODUCTION.

Secretary of Agriculture said, "It evidently would be impossible to limit total production over a period of years without resorting to complete dictatorship and impoverishment of producers and the land."

Other witnesses stated (1) acreage restrictions failed to reduce total production substantially; (2) prices of farm products failed to show appreciable gain but were actually lower in 1939 than in previous 5-year average; (3) programs had made farmers dependent on Federal Government for one-eighth of their income in years 1933-40; (4) programs tend to freeze uneconomical production units in operation.

3. THE NATION'S ECONOMY IS AN INTERDEPENDENT UNIT.

Prosperity of agriculture is closely linked to the prosperity as a whole. Prosperity of agriculture and indus-

try are interdependent and neither can prosper without the other.

4. PARITY

Parity formula needs to be revised and modernized. Most witnesses felt that cost of farm labor should be included. Some thought modernization, that is, a revaluation taking into consideration demands of consumers, is more important than the labor factor. It was also pointed out that the parity should be a level that is fair to labor, to business, and to consumers as well as to farmers—in other words a fair exchange value.

5. SUPPORT PRICES

It's generally agreed that there must be some policy of price supports for agricultural products, but there is no agreement as to manner to be carried out or the level at which products should be supported. Some witnesses opposed any price-support programs on the theory that free competitive markets would bring about production adjustments which would be better for agriculture in the long run.

Some Specific Proposals

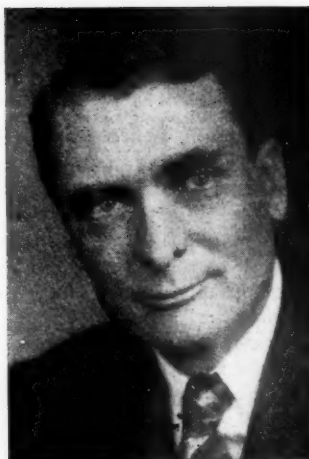
Some specific programs were advanced to the Committee:

1. Raw Materials National Council: Contending that the prosperity of the Nation is directly dependent upon the prosperity of agriculture, this group believes high prices for farm commodities assure the greatest possible market for the products of industry. Seven basic crops—cotton, corn, wheat, oats, barley, soybeans, and flax—would be supported at not less than 100 percent of a modernized parity figure. Import duties which would make the landed cost of all commodities equivalent to 100 percent of parity would be levied and the money thus collected would be used to make possible disposal of surplus basic commodities in world trade. Surpluses would be handled by the Commodity Credit Corporation or a similar Government agency. Perishable agricultural commodities and minor crops would be sold under marketing agreements which would give producers 100 percent of parity.

2. Newspaper Publisher: Production would be unrestricted but a "normal yield" would be established for each farm. Farmers would receive the full parity price for their "normal yield." Surpluses, if any, would be disposed of through a surplus disposal corporation which would handle each commodity separately and finance its operations by assessments against producers of each commodity. Surpluses would be disposed of in export and for relief and similar purposes, with the producer receiving the surplus price for production in excess of his "normal yield."

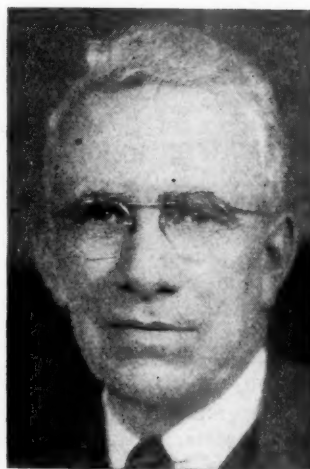
3. National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation: This plan proposes the establishment by legislation of a non-partisan agricultural board which would operate a "surplus holding pool" financed by a tax on the first sale of commodities protected by operation of the pool. These would be limited to basic commodities designated by the board. On such commodities the pool would maintain a standing offer to buy warehouse receipts at a figure set by law—probably 85 percent of parity. Commodities in the pool could be disposed of in commercial channels if the price increased so that they could be sold at a profit. Otherwise they would be disposed of in export and in other manners not conflicting with the normal domestic use of the commodity. Tax levied on the producer would be adjusted from time to time as required to maintain the revolving fund and its adjustment up and down would act as an automatic incentive or deterrent to production. In case an overwhelming surplus of any commodity piled up, production would be reduced by the board offering to lease and take completely out of production for one or more years whole farms producing the commodity.

4. Agricultural Economist: This plan would maintain parity prices for basic commodities by exporting them to countries which wish to sell us manufactured goods. Under the proposed plan surplus basic commodities would be bought here by private exporters at the parity price and sold abroad at the world price. The country buying the commodity would then be permitted to send to this country at a reduced tariff manufactured goods equal in value to the agricultural surplus purchased. The entire tariff collected on such imports would go into a fund from which the exporter of the surplus agricultural commodity would be reimbursed for the difference between the American and



Representative Clifford R. Hope (R) of Kansas, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, holding hearings in the West to get farmer's ideas on what is desirable in a long-range agricultural program.

the world price. The whole transaction would be carried out by private traders, but would be regulated by a surplus export board which would determine the commodities and the quantity eligible for export under the plan and would regulate imports so that they would be noncompetitive with American manufacturers.



Senator George D. Aiken (R) Vermont, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture, also in the West to get first-hand views on agricultural needs.

5. National Farmers Union: This plan embraces as a continuing program purchase by the Government of large farms and uneconomically small farms as they come on the market and resale of the land in family-size farms. Prices and production would be controlled nationally by two boards, one representing producers and the other consumers. These boards would set both maximum

and minimum prices for agricultural commodities and designate production goals. These goals would be broken down by county committees into an "individual farm plan" for each farm in the United States, which would be in the nature of a contract with the Government. Federal funds would be used to make participation in such farm plans attractive. Each farmer would be guaranteed a minimum return equal to the minimum wage in industry or to the support price for the normal production of his farm, whichever is higher. If he cooperated in the "individual farm plan" he would receive payment sufficient to bring his income up to the determined minimum figure, if the return from his crops did not produce it. Farmers on units too small to yield a livelihood under either of these calculations would be guaranteed an income of \$1,000 a year in return for adherence to the farm plan. They would work out the difference between their income from crops and \$1,000 on a conservation program. Participation in this program would be limited to 5 years.

Seeking the Right Answers

The House Committee feels that the hearings thus far on a long-range agricultural program have done more to raise questions than to provide answers. The October Washington, the field, and the later Washington hearings are designed to develop coordinated, concrete proposals. The Committee has now asked for discussion of the following specific questions at the remainder of the hearings:

1. WHAT IS THE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE?

Will production continue at 1946 level; could production be increased two or three times the wartime level; will improved practices increase production? The Secretary of Agriculture testified, "We have never used, nor are we now using, systems of soil and forest management that will sustain permanent, high-level productivity in this Nation." Will improved practices increase the soil productivity? Is our capacity to produce still unapproached? These are some of the questions the Committee desires answered by the practical producer.

2. HOW MUCH FOOD CAN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CONSUME?

At the present time the only answer

seems to be that no one knows how much food the American people will consume if they have the money to buy it and it is offered to them in a form they want. Other questions come to mind. Is income really the limiting factor or have we merely undersold our products? When one considers the sums that are spent each year on liquor, tobacco, cosmetics, amusements and other non essentials, how can it be said that Americans can't afford to buy enough food to give themselves a good diet? Isn't it possible that the producers of American foodstuffs have merely failed to make American consumers want nutritious food more than they want some other things?

3. WHAT IS THE WORLD'S CAPACITY TO CONSUME AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS?

Nothing to guide thinking. Some witnesses questioned the theory that international trade is limited to international exchange. America acquired the ability to buy by creating wealth and purchasing power within this country. Isn't the capacity of foreign countries to buy from us limited not by what we buy from them but by their own capacity to produce? If that is true, is American agriculture being well served by a foreign policy that seeks merely to establish a balance of trade between nations? Since this Nation is normally a net importer of agricultural products, that is imports exceed exports, where will American producers stand if a mere balance of international trade is achieved? Might it not be better for American agriculture in the long run to have a foreign policy that has as its goal the permanent improvement of the standard of living and the productivity of the backward areas of the world so that those countries are able to create the ability to buy more American products of all kinds?

4. WHAT IS THE DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOIL CONSERVATION?

Witnesses agreed that conservation of soil, the Nation's most valuable resource, must be one of the foundation stones of our long-range agricultural policy. No agreement was reached as to where the major responsibility for soil conservation lies

SHEEPMAN'S CALENDAR

1947

October 13-14: National Columbia Sheep Sale, Minot, North Dakota.
October 18-25: American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Missouri.
November 1-9: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
November 11-13: Wyoming Wool Growers Convention, Rock Springs.
November 16-20: Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden.
November 29-December 4: Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, California.
November 29-December 6: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.
December 1-3: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, El Paso.
December 12-13: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers' Convention, Belle Fourche.

1948—

January 8-10: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Boise.
January 13-15: American National Livestock Convention, Boise, Idaho.
January 16-24: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.
January 16-24: National Western Wool Show, Denver, Colorado.
January 25-29: National Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.
August 16-17: National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.

—with the producer, local government or the Federal Government.

5. SHOULD THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISH A SOIL FERTILITY RESERVE?

Some suggested the establishment of a soil reserve by the purchase of farmlands, title to be held by the Government.

6. HOW IS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TO BE SHIFTED FROM SURPLUS PRODUCING CROPS TO THOSE IN WHICH ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION IS DESIRABLE?

Few concrete suggestions were developed. The question was asked, however, "Will a campaign by farmers and the Government to sell consumers more high profit items, such as eggs, milk, meat, and processed foods, automatically bring about the changed production pattern as demanded for such foods increases? Does the shift need to be encouraged by (1) subsidies on desirable crops, (2) removal or lowering of price supports on surplus-producing crops, (3) acreage limitation, (4) intensive outlook information, (5) Government lease or purchase of surplus producing lands, (6) establishment of collection and shipping facilities where inadequate?

7. WHAT IS THE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF DISPLACED FARM LABOR?

In highly mechanized agricultural production the problem is what to do with displaced farm labor. Can industry absorb them? In the sheep industry at the present time the problem is to educate and keep competent labor.

8. HOW ARE FARMERS TO OBTAIN THE SEASONAL LABOR THEY NEED?

Can seasonal labor requirements be met only by migrant labor? Under what kind of program? Is the establishment of part-time rural industries the answer to this problem?

9. ARE PRICE SUPPORTS A LEGITIMATE PART OF A SOUND LONG-RANGE PROGRAM?

If so, at what level? Should they guarantee a parity or comparable price or should they merely offer the protection of a "disaster floor"?

10. SHOULD A LONG-RANGE PROGRAM ATTEMPT TO KEEP IN OPERATION UNECONOMICAL FARM UNITS AND TYPES OF PRODUCTION?

The Committee here has special reference to marginal farm lands or farm units unable to provide a decent family living. The Department of State has claimed that the domestic sheep industry is uneconomical, which statement must be, and is easily combatted.

11. WHAT IS THE LONG-RANGE AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES?

This is the big question on which hinges the success of this endeavor to produce a concise, definite, easily understood statement of a national agricultural policy. It is the duty of the sheep industry to assist in the establishment of this policy by offering concise, and definite suggestions and recommendations to the Committee. This is an endeavor by our Congress to write effective legislation on American agriculture and all of its phases; it is a tremendous job because of the many complexities. Let us give it some thought.

J. M. J.

Progress In Tax Adjustments

RECOGNIZING the livestock man's need for expert technical advice on income tax matters, the two national livestock associations—American National Livestock Association and the National Wool Growers Association—set up in 1941 the National Livestock Tax Committee. Financed by contributions from individual members and local associations, this committee engaged the services of Stephen H. Hart of the law firm of Holland & Hart in Denver, Colorado, as its legal adviser.

Reports of this committee's activities and accomplishments have been carried from time to time in the Wool Grower. At the present time increased importance attaches to its work because Congress has undertaken a revision of the Internal Revenue Code. In fact, the House Ways and Means Committee, under the chairmanship of Representative Knutson (Minnesota) concluded its hearings on July 18. At those hearings the adjustments necessary in the Code from the standpoint of the livestock industry were presented by Attorney Hart. He also expects to return to Washington this fall to assist the House Ways and Means Committee and the General Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation in drafting amendments to cover the adjustments asked for.

Mr. Hart's statement at the recent hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee is given here. It is an unusually clear exposition of the two current general income tax problems of livestock men.

We are asking the help of Congress on two matters: *first*, the treatment of the profits on the sale of breeding herds—whether as capital gain or ordinary income; and *second*, the treatment of annual recurring expenses of ranchers and farmers—whether capital or ordinary expense. We are fully conscious of the Government's need for revenue and of the heavy tax load. We do not want special tax exemptions for ourselves, special advantages over other forms of business; all we are asking for is the recognition of certain facts peculiar to our business. We are asking for modification of the Internal Revenue Code in two minor particulars to meet our situation. We are temperate in our attitude and we will be modest in our request. Since the organization of our Committee in 1941 we have consulted frequently with the Bureau, and I am confident that the Bureau will confirm our willingness to see its side of a question and to try to find a middle-of-the-road solution.

We speak for the cattle and sheep pri-

mary producers. These are the men who raise the cattle and sheep in the first instance. . . . Our men operate generally in the less populous regions of the country in the West and to a lesser degree in the South where vast ranges are available. They operate over areas tremendous compared to the holdings of the eastern United States, on land which is generally unsuitable for agriculture, desert or mountainous and unfertile. It may require 10 to over 100 acres of pasture land to maintain one cow and approximately one-fifth of that area to maintain one sheep. A livestock man may have a winter range in protected or lower country and a summer range in the higher mountains. These ranges may be 100 miles apart and the areas over which the herd is grazed may be several hundred miles in extent.

On these wide ranges, the cattle and sheep man maintains year in and year out a producing herd as large as the grass available will support. In years of drought he will have to reduce the herd to the point where it can be supported on the feed available, and in years of good grass he will increase it. This herd is the cattleman's factory. It produces his merchandise, the calf crop of each year. The calves born in the spring are generally rounded up at that time and branded. In the fall a great proportion of these calves are sold. A number of heifers are left, however, to replenish the breeding herds. Each year a certain number of old cows, which have passed their productive life or for other reasons are unsuitable for retention, are sold. From time to time registered bulls are purchased to improve the strain. This process goes on year after year. The non-productive cows sold are replaced by heifers raised on the range and the steer calves sold as the principal product of the operation. The picture of the sheep raiser is similar, complicated, however, by the fact that in his case there is a second product as important as the meat. The sheep are raised for the wool as well as for the lamb crop. There are, of course, many variations in pattern.

Cattle and sheep men are outdoor men. Their offices are their ranch houses and cabins or even their saddles for weeks at a time. They have no facilities for elaborate bookkeeping; they have no fondness for accounts and office work; they are distant from tax advisers and by nature are not inclined to seek accounting or legal advice. They are in the cattle and sheep business because they like outdoor work and don't like desk work. They are fighting against droughts and floods and blizzards. They don't keep elaborate books and they cannot be expected to.

It can be seen from the foregoing that from the accounting and tax standpoint the livestock producer presents two very serious problems. In the first place, this breeding herd is a unique object. It is both capital and merchandise. It is a factory whose machinery is continually being worn out and continually replaced. In the second place, the livestock man is not an accountant either by nature or by environment. His records are the most simple and utterly unsuited for elaborate and theoretical accounting systems. These two problems are the reasons for our appearance before this Committee in Congress—the need for special treatment of the breeding herd and the need for avoiding unnecessarily complex accounting.

As to the breeding herd: During the productive years of each cow and ewe it is part of the manufacturing plant of the livestock producer. As each cow or ewe passes its productive age, however, it becomes part of his merchandise for sale as meat. This is true of the range operator. The pattern of the purebred producer is somewhat different, but his problem is the same. His herd is his manufacturing plant, producing calves or lambs which in turn are sold to other livestock men to be added to their breeding herds for use in improving their strain. The problem arises when the producer sells his herd or part of it because of drought, high prices, to go out of business, or for any other reason. If he sells animals which he was holding for breeding purposes he is selling his factory and he should be allowed to treat it as a capital gain. On the other hand, we recognize that his ordinary sales in ordinary years are not entitled to special treatment. He is in the business of selling old cows as well as young steers, broken-mouthed ewes as well as lambs. These sales should be productive of ordinary income, while the sales of animals held for breeding, the extraordinary sales and those in reduction of the breeding herd should be treated as sales of capital assets.

This problem was recognized by the Bureau in two rulings, IT-3666 and IT-3712. These rulings, however, are under attack. We are continuously faced with rumors of efforts in the Bureau to modify or repeal them, litigation designed to declare them invalid, and proposals in Congress to enact contrary legislation. We feel that although the wording of IT-3666 and IT-3712 can undoubtedly be improved (particularly with respect to purebred livestock), yet the principle embodied therein is sound. We would like to have this principle included specifically in the Code where it would be safe and certain.

As to the distinction between capital and expense: Our second problem arises as to the distinction between expenditures which should be capitalized and depreciated over a period of years and those which may be deducted currently as expense. As I mentioned before, cattle and sheep men are not accountants nor do they live where accountants are available. Their bookkeeping systems are simple. They keep track of what they receive and what they pay; they know how many cattle and sheep they have and the ages and classifications, but they generally keep only the most meager separate records of capital expenditures, and they maintain, if any, only the simplest depreciation schedules. When they hire some men to repair a fence, they consider it a deductible expense. When they spend a few weeks grubbing out sagebrush or willows, or burning juniper so as to clear their land and let more grass grow, they consider this as a deductible expense. The same is true when they clean out an irrigation ditch, or build a little dam which will hold the flood water in a dry gulch.

These expenditures they incur every year on one part or another of their vast ranches. They have always treated them as expense and have deducted them on their returns, and generally revenue agents have accepted such deductions. Knowing the facts, revenue agents have realized that, although the building of a few miles of fence or the clearing of a few acres of land may, according to strict accounting principles, be a capital ex-

penditure, still for practical purposes the rancher might as well deduct it rather than charge it to capital and depreciate it each year. The revenue agents know that year after year the rancher will be spending money for the same sort of thing and that over a period of years his deductions and his net income will be approximately the same whether he capitalizes and depreciates or whether he expenses.

This practice has been going on for years. Recently, however, a flurry of rulings from the Bureau of Internal Revenue has made the rancher wonder whether he will be permitted to continue his practical and reasonable way of handling these items. Mimeo-

graph 6030, issued on June 20, 1946, provided that, although certain expenditures of farmers and ranchers in the development of their properties could be treated for past years as expenses, yet for future years they must be charged to capital account. IT-3843 provided that where a farmer put lime on his land to condition it, and the effect of that lime would last for more than a year, the cost should be capitalized and depreciated over its effective life.

These rulings disturb us. Not that we are concerned with the liming of land, but the theory of these rulings applied strictly to a ranching operation would require the little cattle man to keep a set of books as

elaborate as a railroad. We don't think he should be required to do anything as ridiculous. We think that he should be entitled to continue his practice, acquiesced in for years by revenue agents, of charging to expense annual recurring expenditures for fencing, clearing and conditioning land, building water tanks, etc., whether or not such expenditures should under the strictest accounting systems be considered capital. The Government will lose no money and the rancher will be able to continue to keep his records and file his returns simply and reasonably. We would like to have a simple amendment included in the Code recognizing this situation.

A Lesson In Proper Wool Packaging

TO support their long established and highly successful program of breeding sheep improvement, Williams & Pauly of Deer Lodge, Montana, who run one of the largest flocks of purebred sheep in the United States, this season handled their wool at the shearing corral somewhat after the Australian system. The purpose was to standardize its character and to completely eliminate the inclusion of any off wools in the bags.

This improved procedure was accomplished in cooperation with Wilkins & Co., Ltd., to whom the clip was consigned for handling and marketing. Since the Williams & Pauly wool is shorn from purebred Rambouillet sheep, it is of uniform grade and extra handling at the shearing corral merely to eliminate the tags, sweat locks and other off sorts might seem an unnecessary, additional expense. The result proves otherwise.

This season after each fleece was shorn it was placed on a grading table and spread out as for sorting so that all off sorts could be removed before the fleece was tied. The remaining wool was free from unattractive tags and locks and of uniform character. The fleece was then rolled flesh side out and tied with care so that the finished product to go into the bags not only presented the most attractive appearance possible but contained nothing but wool suitable to go into the scouring bowl without further handling.

The price paid for the Williams & Pauly clip, thus handled and prepared for market, was 55 cents per pound f.o.b. Billings.

A number of mills and manufacturers were interested in buying this clip prior



After shearing the fleeces are spread out on a table and all tags, sweat locks and other off wools removed, leaving a desirable fleece of uniform character.

to the passage of the wool bill, but Sylvan J. Pauly, who directs the Williams & Pauly operations and who is also

president of the National Wool Growers Association, would not consent to its being offered for sale until any doubt of the reinstatement of the Government wool purchase program had been eliminated.

This is the first season that this prominent clip has been handled and marketed by a western concern, and the sale was also made to a western mill. The purchase was made by Melvin Fell for the Pendleton Woolen Mills, who stated that the clip would go into the manufacture of a specialty line of high quality woolen shirts for which Australian wool has been used heretofore. This is the sixty-third consecutive wool clip sheared by this famous outfit, which has also been producing purebred sheep for nearly fifty years.



Home ranch of Williams and Pauly in Deer Lodge Valley, western Montana
Photo by Don Tavenner

Public Land Hearings

THE House Subcommittee on Public Lands under Chairman Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.) has just completed its western field itinerary.

Field hearings by the Committee had been requested by livestock men in the public land States, and they have been held in all of the States requesting them, with the exception of Arizona. November 1st has been set for the Phoenix, Arizona, hearing.

The Committee started in the field at Glasgow, Montana, on August 27th, traveling from there to Billings, Montana; Rawlins, Wyoming; Grand Junction, Colorado; Salt Lake City, Utah; three days in the State of Idaho; Grand Coulee, Seattle and Tacoma, Washington; six cities in California; and finished this round on October 4th at Ely, Nevada.

The Committee has heard all parties who desired to testify—livestock men, sportsmen, private and public citizens of every description, forest officials, public land grazing officials, irrigation and reclamation men, conservationists, etc.

Great interest was shown at all of the scheduled hearings, and some "heat" flamed up occasionally. The actions and policies of the Forest Service received the greatest amount of criticism.

The important thing, of course, is that, if as a result of these hearings a constructive program and policies of public land management can be developed by Congress, all interests and the Government itself will profit thereby. The recommendations for the Congress and bureaus coming from the Committee as a result of these hearings, have, of course, not been made at this time. They will be carried in the Wool Grower as soon as they are made.

A vote of thanks is extended by the sheep industry to the House Committee on Public Lands and to each of its members, particularly Congressman Barrett of Wyoming, for these fair and timely hearings on the public land problems of the West.

Some of the members of the public lands committee such as Congressmen Miller (Nebraska) and Hedrick (West Virginia) who come from States where the public land problem is not so great,



Members of House Public Lands Subcommittee at Salt Lake. Standing, left to right, Rep. Charles N. Russell, Nevada; Rep. Antonio M. Fernandez, New Mexico; Seated, left to right, Rep. Robert F. Rockwell, Colorado; Rep. Frank A. Barrett, Wyoming, chairman; Rep. A. L. Miller, Nebraska; and Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart, Montana.

show intense public spirit in devotion of time and effort to this vast problem of the West.

Watch for the recommendations of this Committee. J. M. J.

So Livestock Is Important

A humming busy city of northwestern Colorado—Grand Junction—is interested in its livestock industry. Many a western city and town would do well to analyze and study the actions of Grand Junction and the reason for its interest in the livestock industry.

The business men, over a hundred strong, in the Grand Junction area rode the forest range in an attempt to be fair and informed on the cause of disagreement between a Government bureau and an important western industry.

These men were unwilling to sit idly by and listen to the gripes of the livestock men and the propaganda of the Forest Service. They found out for themselves and made a decision.

Seldom does a whole city become so aroused. Seven hundred and fifty people attended the hearings of the Subcommittee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives. A livestock parade was staged honoring the delegation from Congress. Streets were lined

with citizenry from all of the city's industries.

Sentiments in connection with the livestock industry were expressed in full, half, quarter, and smaller advertisements in the daily paper—The Daily Sentinel of September 4, 1947. These ads all start out with "Welcome Stockmen." The following quotations are taken from some of them:

"We fully realize the importance of their visit, and we realize the magnitude of their investment, and how vital it is that the stockmen's interests are safeguarded. Stock growing is western Colorado's biggest industry... Anything that adversely affects the stock industry affects all western Colorado business."

"Our stockmen represent the biggest industry in Western Colorado. . . ."
—Banks

"As in the past, the future of the West is in livestock. Large, vast herds of livestock, cattle, and sheep to feed the world, eat high altitude grass and produce the West's largest income crop. Livestock is the West. Any unnecessary curtailment of the livestock industry is a backward move."

"Livestock is the most important and biggest industry in western Colorado. Congressional decisions are going to af-

fect a great number of people. This community asks Congress to discuss this problem openly and fairly and make a decision on what is best for the people and best for the country."

"Western Colorado merchants well know the importance of the livestock industry to our community. . . ."

—Oil and Automobile Industries

"Make no mistake about it—the livestock industry is of vital importance to western Colorado and this entire community. If the grazing of the industry is cut 50 percent it will be felt heavily by everyone in this community."

"The livestock men need to utilize the forest and the public domain. In our opinion the livestock industry should be encouraged . . . not curtailed. And any further reduction of the grazing rights on public domain will curtail our largest and most important industry."

"Stockmen have our full support behind their efforts to keep their range intact."

"Growing livestock is the top industry of the western slope and stockmen are a vital part of our economy."

—Truck and Implement Industries

"We know the importance of the livestock industry. . . ."

"Cattle and sheep, with other livestock, are the most important single business in western Colorado. That is why tomorrow's meeting with the Congressmen is vitally important to our people."

—Lumber Industry

"Livestock is the largest and most important industry in western Colorado. This is hard for some people to believe because they never see a range cow. But back in "them thar hills" are thousands upon thousands of cattle and sheep."

"Livestock is not only the biggest industry in these parts, but it is the future of this country. Hundreds upon hundreds of young people are training now for growing cattle and sheep. They are becoming scientific livestock growers. They are very much interested in the development of the western slope of the Rockies."

—Public Utilities

"We ask that no further cuts be made in Forest Service grazing permits until a thorough investigation be made by capable investigators of range conditions."

"The prosperity of our community is to a great extent dependent upon our livestock growers. We believe our

grazing areas have not been properly managed. We would like to see permanent permits tied to our land so allotments may be improved, all subject to proper supervision of the Forest Service. We believe our advisory boards should be constituted legally and given both advisory and administrative authority."

Mayor of Town of
Hotchkiss, Colorado

"Livestock is the backbone of western Colorado business. We appreciate the importance of our livestock industry."

"Growing livestock is an important industry to Colorado and about the most important in western Colorado."

"You can't cut the grazing rights of the livestock industry and expect western Colorado to continue to prosper. Livestock is our biggest and most important industry. What hurts the stockman hurts every citizen of the western slope."

"Give the stockmen your support and help yourself."

"We believe that this Congressional investigation will result in better protection for your grazing rights as well as for our forests."

"They (stockmen) are important people and we welcome them."

"This store is behind you 100 percent in your effort to protect the livestock industry of this great western country."

"Our sheepmen and cattlemen throw quite a big loop around Grand Junction. They operate the biggest industry in these parts and we welcome them to our community. . . . They are the basic industry of our economy."

—Drug, shoe stores, printing, restaurant, jeweler, and grocers of Grand Junction

"Cattle and sheep from our high grasslands are top meat. And the livestock business is the top industry in western Colorado."

"Livestock is our biggest industry and it should be respected as such."

"Your cause is a worthy one and important to all of western Colorado."

"Grand Junction merchants appreciate the vital need for grazing right and are backing stockmen to the limit in their attempt to stop the curtailment of grazing on public domain and national forests."

"Perhaps no one except a wholesale firm like ourselves, who travel the western part of Colorado realize the vast

importance of the livestock industry."

"We respectfully request the Congressional Committee investigating range conditions and Forest Service policy to give every consideration to this vital Colorado livestock industry which is dependent upon the forest reserve and public domain."

—Furniture, Department and Appliance Stores, Plumbing and Heating, Wholesale Hardware, Sugar Industry.

The foregoing are expressions of the business men of Grand Junction, Colorado. Does your community know the importance of the livestock industry in your section of the country?

Study New Ways To Wash Wool

DEVELOPMENT of new methods of laundering wool and other fabrics is contemplated by the American Conditioning House, Inc. Purpose of the project, of course, is to try and reduce the tendency to shrink. This is entirely different from shrink-control by treating wool with certain resins; the American Conditioning House work will be with untreated products only.

Mr. Cecil Fell, formerly assistant director of the Textron Laboratory, has been retained as laboratory supervisor of the new project.

The American Conditioning House, Inc., of which Mr. Herbert J. Wollner is president, is continuing its broad program for the industry of sampling and testing raw wool by the core boring procedure and of developing methods by means of which the handling of the wool fiber will be improved upon from an engineering and an economic point of view. Devoting itself entirely to the study of wool to the exclusion of all other fibers, this firm is extremely optimistic as to the capacity of wool as a fiber to far more than hold its own in the competitive field comprising other natural and synthetic fibers, Mr. Wollner states.

Texas Growers to Consider Dues Increase

At their annual meeting in El Paso on December 1, 2, and 3, Texas sheep and goat raisers will vote upon a proposal to increase their dues to 25 cents per bag on both wool and mohair. Due to liquidation in flocks, present fees of 10 cents a bag are not sufficient to meet organization requirements.

The Story of the Montadale Sheep

By E. H. Mattingly

The Montadale Sheep Breeders' Association held its first show and sale on July 26th this year at Montgomery, Missouri. The champion ram lamb brought \$220 and the champion yearling ewe, \$145. This breed, developed by crossing Cheviot rams with Columbia ewes, was originated by the author of this article. The Montadale Association, of which Mr. Mattingly is also secretary, has a membership of 168 breeders in 26 states. There is only one western breeder of record, Mr. Arnold H. Schroeder of Buhl, Idaho.—Ed.

THE idea of the Montadale sheep development was given to the writer forty years ago and originated in the master mind of Mr. L. J. (Louie) Hughes, of Bloomfield, Kentucky, who was recognized as one of the best sheepmen in the Blue Grass State.

When only twelve years of age I spent my school vacation at the Bourbon Stock Yards, Louisville, Kentucky, where my father conducted a commission business. Mr. Hughes came to the market with a double-deck carload of fancy Cheviot lambs and he, being a very strong admirer of my father and also knowing my interest as a youngster in sheep, took this occasion to tell me of his idea of the "Sheep of the future."

Mr. Hughes took me into the pen where his Cheviot lambs were, and explained to me the many fine qualities of that breed, and told me that some day some one was going to develop "a better sheep than any breed to be found at that time." He took pains to impress upon me, because of my youth, that that some one could be ME. He further stated that when this new sheep was developed, he was very sure that the Cheviot breed would be a part of the parentage, for, as he said, these Cheviots have more good features and fewer bad features than any other breed.

Being thoroughly sold on this idea, I started on my experiments with sheep the year I finished high school in 1913, and have continued every year until the Montadales became a reality. Having only a limited knowledge at the

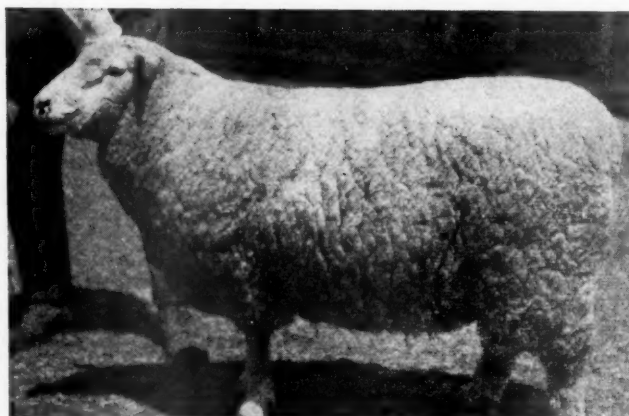
time I started these experiments, I used every breed to be found at that time. However, I always followed Mr. Hughes' idea and used the Cheviot as the sire, for I agreed with him that the first requisite was choice mutton quality and I also realized that the Cheviot was the proper sheep, and was most capable of transferring that fine mutton quality to the progeny.

My experience for the next twenty years as a buyer on the market proved very valuable to me in this experiment, and it has continued to be even to this day, for it made me realize the good and bad qualities of the many breeds that were offered on the daily markets, as there is no better proof than the dressing sheet, which not only gives the yield or dressing percentage but the grading as well.

For a sheep to be better, I was quite conscious of the fact that the dressing sheets and gradings would have to prove this fact, so I continued my experiments from the date of mating until the lamb was on the hooks, carefully analyzing the dressing, the grading, the weight per quarter, and the quality and length of wool on the pelt at a given age. These findings have given a true picture throughout this development of the Montadale sheep.

The Cheviot sheep with their small head and open face and clean legs, and alertness, were highly desirable if these qualities could be transferred to the progeny without sacrificing too much.

In 1933, the first purebred Columbias were purchased to use in this experi-



A two-year-old Montadale ram.



Montadale yearling ewe.

ment, and the first lamb that was born from the Columbia and Cheviot cross, convinced me without doubt that I had found the right combination.

The Columbias, like the Cheviots or any other breed, have their weaknesses. The Cheviots are too light in weight—they do not shear near enough wool, nor does the quality of the wool meet the standard set out by Mr. Hughes.

It looked very feasible to expect that the crossing with the Columbia should add considerably more weight to the carcass and should refine the wool, which were the corrections we were trying to make.

The Columbia breed possess a wonderful ability as rangers. They have plenty of weight and clip a heavy fleece of quarter and three-eighths blood

wool, and these are the qualities we hoped to maintain when crossing with the Cheviot breed.

The weaknesses of the Columbias seem to me to be that they lean just a little too close to a wool strain and not close enough to the mutton strain, are inclined to be leggy, and do not possess the fine brisket or hindquarter expected from the higher quality mutton-type sheep.

In crossing the Columbia with the Cheviot, the weaknesses of both breeds were overcome in the opinion of the writer.

Fourteen years of careful selection of quality and proper mating have proved that the Montadale are breeding as true as any known breed to be found today.

Wool, which is one of the principal sources of income to the farmer from sheep, was not neglected in the development of the Montadale, and after five years of fine breeding, a sample fleece was sent to the Department of Agriculture in Washington for a scientific analysis, which shows that the Montadale fleeces grade a three-eighths blood super combing wool. The photograph furnished by this Department of the fibers within the fleece, definitely proves the uniformity, and we are glad to say that the Montadale wool has brought a premium of 2 to 3 cents a pound over any other fleece in this section of the country for the past five years.

The Montadale Sheep Breeders' Association was organized with five charter members in 1945 and was incorporated in February of 1947, and in the short span of a little over two years now boasts a list of breeders numbering 168 located in twenty-six states.

The Montadale Sheep Breeders' Association has adopted the same system of registry used by the Columbia Association, which is that registration can only be made after inspection by a qualified inspector. This is done to maintain the high quality of this breed.

This association was incorporated as a non-profit organization. All the money paid in by the members for annual dues, transfers and original certificates is pooled and used to create a sale and maintain a staple market for these sheep; advertising is done by the association and all orders filled from the office of the secretary.

The first annual sale held at Montgomery City, Missouri, on July 26, 1947, definitely proved the popularity of this new breed, as the average price of each

age group was higher than any of the other breeds in sales held throughout the Middle West in the past sixty days, and it is the intention of the Montadale Association to have an annual show

and sale in the midsummer season.

Montadale breeders are found as far north as Montana, as far west as Idaho, as far south as New Mexico and Texas, as far east as Maine and Connecticut.

High Hampshire of the Year



This Hampshire ram lamb, champion at the famous Salisbury Fair, was sold for 1,000 guineas (about \$4,270), a record for the breed, at the Weyhill Fair, Hants, England, this year. Mr. P. Stewart Tory, holding the lamb, sold it to Mr. Walter Hutchinson, the well-known British publisher and racehorse owner for that figure. Mr. Hutchinson's manager is shown.

WE are indebted to Dr. H. C. Gardiner of the Mt. Haggin Land and Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana, for the picture of the Hampshire Down ram lamb that broke all auction records for the breed when it brought 1,000 guineas (about \$4,270) at the 1947 Weyhill Fair, Hants, (Hampshire), England.

The picture was sent to Dr. Gardiner by his friend, Mr. F. H. I. Jervoise, famous Hampshire breeder of Herriard Park, Basingstoke, England, along with the following note from Captain F. E. Tinsley, secretary of the Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association:

"A record price paid at any auction for a Hampshire Down ram lamb was attained at Weyhill this year, when Mr. Walter Hutchinson, the famous publisher and well-known race horse owner, paid 1,000 guineas and purchased Mr. P. S. Tory's champion ram lamb. Mr. Hutchinson also bought two other lambs from Mr. Benyon and Sir William Rootes K. B. E., at 360 guineas (\$1537) and 330 guineas (\$1409).

"Mr. H. A. Benyon let a ram lamb for 360 guineas and in the entire sale

Mr. P. S. Tory secured an average of 237 guineas (\$1012) and five other breeders secured an average within the region of 150 guineas (\$640). Mr. Benyon's champion shearling at the Royal Show was sold to America for 200 guineas (\$854).

"Sheep this year have been exported by the Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association to the following countries: Canada, North Africa, The Argentine, Chile, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt and France, and it is likely that in the near future a large export order will be made to Hungary.

"Central Europe which for the last two years has secured the assistance of U. N. R. R. A. has imported through that organization, a very large number of sheep for the rehabilitation of the line and their existing flocks. During the German occupation, approximately one half of the sheep numbers were lost, and the line in general had greatly suffered. It is with this in mind that U. N. R. R. A. purchased these large numbers of sheep, which to Czechoslovakia numbered no less than 12,000."

Recapturing the American Market

By R. A. Ward
Portland, Oregon

Under the above title, R. A. Ward, general manager of the Pacific Wool Growers, addressed the American Institute of Cooperation at a meeting in Fort Collins, Colorado, August 25 to 29, 1947.

After explaining the reasons why the American wool market has been taken over by foreign wool producers, with which wool growers are, of course, very familiar, Mr. Ward gave his views on how domestic growers could recapture their share of the American market. Here are some statements from his address, which is given from the cooperative point of view:

THE way open to the American wool producer to regain that portion of the domestic consumption which he can supply, is through the better preparation of his wools for market. . . .

In the first place, one of the chief reasons why foreign wools were required during the war by American manufacturers—entirely aside from the advantageous factors of price and available volume—was that foreign wools, on the whole, come into the market properly classed and skirting and ready for manufacture. In the case of the bulk of the wool from Australia, New Zealand, and South America the wool is classed into mill sorts so that the manufacturer is able to put the wool at once into work without the necessity of a long and tedious sorting operation within his own mill—even if the mill had a sufficient supply of wool sorters. The supply of skilled sorters is becoming very scarce and more difficult to obtain, with the result that many mills now are forced to buy wools sorted into the matchings they desire, because of inability to secure and maintain an adequate skilled labor supply.

It is in this direction that the domestic wool producer can make his greatest progress in his effort to recapture the American wool market and also to increase his own income from the produc-

tion of wool. It is conceivable that such efforts may result in wool again becoming such a profitable domestic agricultural commodity that we will see a substantial increase in the volume of wool and the numbers of sheep produced in the United States.

In 1946 the Wool Division of the Department of Agriculture carried on some experimental work in Texas in skirting fine wools and making rough sorts to see if by so doing the value of the wool could be enhanced sufficiently beyond the cost of the labor to increase the income of the producer. These sorted and skirted wools were well received by the mills, with the result that the Wool Division of the Department of Agriculture has been encouraged to expand its experiments along this line. According to our reports the bulk of this work in Texas was done with fine wools and, besides skirting the wools, consisted of separating the wools into the various lengths—such as fine staple, good French combing, average French combing, clothing, etc.

The next step, in my opinion, and the one which I think will be necessary before the producer is to secure all his wool actually is worth, is for the wool cooperative to sort the wool and make mill matchings. Wool sorting is the first process which greasy wool undergoes when it is purchased by the manufacturers. The sorts are made according to the fineness, length, soundness, color, and the amount of vegetable matter in the wool. The placing of all the fiber of definite or equal character into one group enables the manufacturer to produce out of this sort the yarn or fabric for which it is best suited.

Wool sorting is a trade learned only by long practical experience. In European countries a four-year apprenticeship is required. When wool growers' cooperative marketing agencies undertake sorting the operation will require the most careful attention, supervision and workmanship so that once the marketing agency has established a standard matching acceptable to mills, these standards be rigidly adhered to. The cooperatives should put out such a good product, so uniform and standardized, that the mill can depend on this source of supply for receiving a matching of standard quality.

Pacific Wool Growers has done some little experimenting with making matchings and the possibilities look favorable to an expansion of this operation. We are discussing with the Department

of Agriculture the possibility of carrying on a rather extensive experiment with the Wool Division in making matchings from mixed wools of the crossbred type. For example, from a good quarter blood fleece we would probably make 56s matchings from the shoulders, 50s from the back and sides, and 46s from the hind quarters; as well as making a britch sort and stained made up of skirts and off wools. . . .

It is reported that the proposed new price schedule for the purchase of shorn domestic wools by Commodity Credit Corporation will provide a monetary incentive for skirting and possibly sorting. It is probably the intention that the increased values which will be placed on skirted and sorted wools by C.C.C. will be sufficient to defray the cost of sorting and skirting, provide a more valuable product for the manufacturer and increase the income of the producer.

Better fleece preparation for market, accompanied by the sorting and skirting process, is the method open to the American producer to recapture his share of the American wool market.

Wool Skirting and Sorting Made a Research Project

CASPER, Wyoming; Portland, Oregon; Roswell, New Mexico; Denver, Colorado; and Minneapolis, Minnesota, have been selected by the Livestock Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, U.S.D.A., as points where extensive research work in the feasibility of skirting and sorting domestic wools in a manner similar to that followed in Australia is to be done.

In carrying out the project, which is set up under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, the cooperation of State agencies, cooperative marketing associations, and wool pools will be sought. They will be asked to furnish labor, facilities, graders and sorters, and keep the necessary cost records, while technical supervision and inspection will be provided by the U.S.D.A.

Most imported wools are skirted and sorted, and because of this, manufacturers and mills are willing to pay a premium or "conversion cost differential" of 10 to 15 cents a clean pound, or 8 to 12 percent of the sales price for them. The proposed project will determine whether or not it will pay domestic growers to prepare their wools for market in this manner.



Setting a Cyanide gun. The holding stake is driven down in a small hole scooped out of the ground.



The gun, with safety setter over the barrel, is anchored in the holding stake.



With the safety setter still in place, all but the tip of the barrel is covered with earth.



After removal of the safety setter and applying scent to the hide wrapped around the barrel tip, the gun is ready for the kill.

The Truth About Cyanide Guns

By Richard Gerstell *

CYANIDE guns are bringing swift death to countless thousands of marauding coyotes which now plague the West in unusual numbers. Trappers and ranchers alike have been quick to adopt the new weapon for use against the hated range pirates. As a result, the device has won wide reputation for effectiveness, but many of the stories concerning it—some of them now almost legendary—have no foundation in fact. It is high time that all concerned know the truth about cyanide guns.

The new contrivance—call it “coyote killer,” “gas gun,” or “fur getter,” as you choose—is essentially a booby trap. Its origin lies in the long familiar set gun, now legally barred from use in most states. The only radical change it embodies lies in the “projectile” discharged. Instead of firing a lead slug or shot, it shoots a deadly, quick-acting poison directly into the predator’s mouths. Many persons state without hesitation that the cyanide gun represents the greatest advance in design of predator control instruments since Sewell Newhouse hand forged the original steel game trap at Oneida Castle, New York, in 1823. It remains to be seen whether this claim will be substantiated.

Regardless of the relative position cyanide guns may eventually gain among other tools used for predatory animal control, all those faced with coy-

ote problems will do well to make the most of the advantages offered by the use of such devices.

The effectiveness of the so-called “gas guns”—all makes actually discharge cyanide salts in powdered or crystalline form, rather than cyanic gases—is largely due to the fact they are new to coyotes. As yet, few of the predators have become “wise to them.” Because of this fact, the killers can now be used with almost incredible success, even by novices. In addition, due to their small size and light weight, combined with the short time required for their placing and setting, professional trappers can cover roughly twice as much territory with the new weapons as with ordinary steel traps.

Prospective purchasers of cyanide guns will do well to keep in mind the following facts: The several devices now on the market differ greatly in price. Some, comparatively crude and cheaply constructed, will last only a short time. Others are precision-made products built to withstand long, hard usage. Breakage runs high in some types, it is rarely encountered in others. Some guns are designed for use under all sorts of climatic conditions; freezing weather and snow render others inoperable. The same sort of thing holds true for the cartridges. Some makes vary widely in “potency” due to methods of loading, while others are highly uniform, reflecting standardized manufacturing procedure. Some shells are entirely unaffected by weather. Others are ruined by mois-

ture and frequently leak poison when exposed to extreme temperatures. The safety features offered in both gun and cartridge are matters deserving of most careful attention. All guns now on the market will admittedly kill coyotes, but the old adage holds, “You usually get just what you pay for.”

After selecting a weapon, don’t make the mistake of thinking a single gun set in the yard will kill all the coyotes frequenting your ranch. It probably won’t result in the destruction of any. When brush wolves come close in around occupied dwellings, they have usually spotted some particular victim and concentrate on it. Since they are not just smelling around in search of something to eat, units set in ranchyards are in most instances passed by entirely unnoticed. A minimum of five or ten killers is required even on small ranches.

Coyote getters will not lure all the wolves for miles around, regardless of the type of bait used. To prove effective, they must be set out where the predators are most likely to find them. Old wagon roads, dry ditches and fence lines are among their favorite lanes of travel. Tracks, droppings and other signs will show which of these are being regularly used. Sets made where two or more trails come together are often highly productive. Even at such points, best results are frequently obtained by putting out two guns, about 15 feet apart, on different sides of the runways.

(Continued on page 33)

*Former Director of Research for the Pennsylvania Game Commission; now Manager of the Trapper’s Service Department, Animal Trap Company of America.

American Wool Council Advances Sewing and Knitting Projects

McCutcheon's, famous Fifth Avenue store known throughout the Nation, presents a window of fraternity knits, a new college fashion recently started by the American Wool Council. Botany's yarn was chosen by McCutcheon's as the yarn it would prefer to promote due to its large Botany account. Botany Mills is, by the way, one of the new contributing manufacturing members of the Council, along with such other famous mills as Forstmann, Pacific, Pendleton, Stroock, and Merrimac.



TWO great New York stores—Lord & Taylor and McCutcheon's—both on Fifth Avenue, this month used their window space to feature sales promotions developed by the American Wool Council. The windows appeared within the space of one week—from September 8th to 13th.

Lord & Taylor had two large windows promoting home sewing in which figures modeled on the illustrations in the American Wool Council's home sewing brochure were presented. Running across each window in streamers of black and white was the phrase: "Make It Yourself, Make It of Wool, Says the American Wool Council." The theme of this promotion was repeated in the piece goods and pattern departments of Lord & Taylor.

During this same period, McCutcheon's, one of the outstanding stores in the country for fine linens, piece goods and household furnishings, located on Fifth Avenue, devoted its most prominent corner window to a promotion based on the fraternity knit vogue started by the Council in eight of the leading colleges of the country and now spreading nationally. The window showed knitted items specifically de-

signed by the Council bearing fraternity insignia. Throughout the window, socks, mufflers, ski caps, sweaters and yarn were displayed. A feature of the window was the use of photographs of college students knitting, or wearing, the fashions designed by the Council. The photographs which were taken by, or on behalf of, the Council, drew particular attention because of their freshness and the attractiveness of the models, all of them college students and none of them professionals.

The Lord & Taylor window promoting piece goods sales is only one of a number of windows in important stores which are advertising the home sewing contest now underway under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the N. W. G. A. and the Council. In the West and Southwest particularly many such displays have appeared.

Besides the McCutcheon window, scores of special releases and other promotional work on the "fraternity knit" idea, the American Wool Council this month will issue a special brochure: "Knitting Fashions for the Smart and Young." This brochure will be distributed by Junior Bazaar, one of the country's leading women's fashion mag-

azines. It will go to 1800 girls attending, entering or just graduated from 400 major colleges throughout the United States.

The distribution follows Junior Bazaar's special mailing list of "inner circle" subscribers. Booklets will go both to girls who knit and those who don't. The beauty of the garments shown and the clearness of the instruction are designed to make the reader want to knit.

An introduction on the first page of the brochure explains that the Council feels this booklet to be a worthwhile step in promoting wool education. It states the Council's contention that no young woman can knit with wool and wear that resultant apparel without learning all the basic merits involving durability, resiliency and beauty of wool. She learns the superlative manner in which wool absorbs dye colors "all the way through," and she finds that knitting with it is both pleasant and easy. The first time she wears this all-wool knitted garment, she gains first-hand information of the springiness that allows it to "re-shape" itself, and the fastness of dye colors used on

(Continued on page 29)

Home-Sewing: The Auxiliary's Big Project

THE bells are commencing to ring calling all girls in to the Home-Sewing Contest which the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association is putting on in cooperation with the American Wool Council.

Mrs. Delbert Chipman, president of the National Auxiliary, and Miss Mary North, secretary to Executive Director Ackerman of the Council, are holding "pep" meetings in Wyoming, South Dakota and Montana in late September and early October. Utah and Colorado are reported well organized and going ahead enthusiastically with the project, and undoubtedly Idaho, Washington,

Oregon, and Texas, with their active auxiliary groups have the work well organized.

The big "plums" to be given as prizes and the rules governing the contest were published in the July and August Wool Growers. The score card is printed this month.

Prizes are to be offered in three divisions: coats, suits and dresses. Each state is asked to bring first and second prize winners in each division, to the National Wool Growers' Convention at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, January 25-29, 1948, where the National Contest will be held.

Make It Yourself With Wool

(Contest conducted by the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association in cooperation with the American Wool Council).

Rules for Judging Garments

Garments will be judged on the following points:

- Workmanship.
- Fit.
- Suitability of fabric and pattern or design to the use for which the garment is intended.
- For style and versatility, ingenuity and economy, in choosing trimmings and accessories.

Score Card for Judging Woolen Garments

Average Score: _____ Rater: _____

(Owner of Garment)

Directions: Rate garment on each item, rating 5, 10 or 15, depending upon whether the quality corresponds to the description in the left-hand column, or the right-hand column*, or falls between the two. (If a particular item does not apply to the garment you are rating, do not check that item.)

*First or second statement under each number.

Determine the total score.

Divide the total score by the number of items rated and record as the **AVERAGE SCORE**.

General Appearance

Style

- Commonplace or too extreme for wearer.
Up to date, but not too extreme.
- Poorly adapted to fabric.
Well adapted to fabric.

Trimming

- Does not harmonize with garment.
Harmonizes with garment.

Pressing

- Poorly pressed.
Well pressed.

Cleanliness

- Soiled.
Clean.

Effect of Garment on Girl

Harmony of Complete Costume

- Accessories, etc., clash with garment.
Garment looks well with accessories.

Becomingness

- Color and line poor.
Color and line good.

Individuality

- Average, does little for girl.
Particularly effective on girl.

Fit

- Off grain at center, back and front.
Grain straight down back and front.

Seams

- Crooked, do not follow correct line.
Straight, follow correct line.

General Fit

- Too tight or too loose.
Fits just right.

Hemline

- Uneven.
Even.

Sleeves

- Bags, set in armseye incorrectly.
Set in armseye correctly.

Neckline

- Stretched or cut too large, draws.
Well shaped, fits smoothly.

Thread

- Coarse, does not match color of fabric.
Color and size of thread correct.

Machine Stitching

- Crooked, uneven, poor length of stitches, poor tension.
Straight, even, proper length of stitches, good tension.

Hand Sewing

- Conspicuous, uneven, wrong stitch selected for position on garment.
Inconspicuous, even, proper selection of stitch.

Seams

- Unsuitable, uneven, too small, drawn.
Correct, even, smooth.

(Continued on page 30)

Idaho's Sheep Queen: Mrs. Emma Yearian

By Frank R. Arnold

About twelve years ago Frank R. Arnold, a former member of the faculty of the Utah State Agricultural College, used a tour of Idaho as the basis for several sketches about that State and some of its prominent people. Among them was an interview with Mrs. Emma Yearian of Lemhi, Idaho. While twelve years, particularly with a World War and reconversion period included, make many changes and an interview with Mrs. Yearian today might bring out different opinions than those expressed in this sketch, the tribute to this outstanding woman of Idaho would remain the same.

Mrs. Yearian continues to be very actively engaged in the sheep business and manages her outfit, though since 1945 she has had a foreman, her son-in-law, Owen Wilson. Her interest in civic affairs has never waned, and she never misses a meeting of the local Lemhi County Wool Growers Association, the annual meeting of the Idaho Wool Growers Association, or the Pocatello Ram Sale. For despite the odds against it, she retains her great enthusiasm for the sheep industry, its welfare, and all the people in it. Hers is a spirit that endures.

SALMON City, the home of Idaho's sheep queen, looks to you like a quiet rural city in the midst of a green valley but you know the hills furnish pasturage, and the salmon come up the river the first two weeks in June and everyone fishes for them by day or tries to spear them at night. They still go up the Lemhi River as far as Leadore and would go up to the headwaters of the Salmon River if it were not for Sunbeam dam near Yankee Fork. They are still good sport though not so numerous as they used to be when the streams were so crowded you could almost walk across them on the salmon backs.

That is the way they were when Mrs. Emma Yearian of Lemhi came to the country from Illinois in the eighties to teach school in a log cabin school house, to marry a stockman, to go into the sheep business for herself and to be known as the sheep queen of Idaho. You have to ride up the Lemhi Valley from Salmon about thirty miles to find her home, but the trip is worth while for she is one of the most lik-

able, companionable, entertaining women in the State. You sit down with her before her fireplace and with her first words you feel as though you had known her for years. She looks like a mixture of the late Queen Emma of Holland and Madame Schuman Heink, for one day visiting a Salt Lake high school the students all gave her applause as



Mrs. Yearian

she entered thinking she was the illustrious singer. Over the fire place hangs an oil painting, pines and snowy mountains in the background and in the foreground a tangle of lupines, sage and Indian paint brush.

"That's a picture of my sheep camp at Squaw Creek, painted by a Swiss, Jean Jacques Pfister," she begins. "That's the kind of sheep country we have. Best in the world. Did you notice as you came up the valley the low green hills on both sides the river? You can grow anything there. And the willows all along the river give shelter for the sheep in winter. We have milder winters than Salmon City, even though we are a thousand feet higher. I started in the sheep business in 1908 after I had six children and the youngest was only three. I wanted to see if a woman couldn't do a man's job. I was younger then and took chances I wouldn't take now. I made a lot of

money, even at first with wool running from 16 to 22 cents, but wages were low then. And when the war came on I had checks for \$40,000 for my wool and \$45,000 for my lambs. I have cross-bred Rambouillets and Cotswolds. I like the Cotswolds and I like the Hampshire lambs that Mrs. Miller used to have over at her Thousand Springs Farm before she changed over to Guernseys, but what I admire most is the Corriedales with their low stocky bodies, though I've never run them. You take a Rambouillet ram with a Cotswold ewe and you have the best dual purpose sheep you can get in this country. Of course the future of the sheep business is all right. This has got to be a livestock country. I'm not an economist, I'm a sheep woman.

"We are wonderfully blessed in forestry men, though what do you suppose was my first experience with them? One evening over twenty years ago a man came riding along on a flea bitten, ring boned horse and asked to spend the night. The sheep were playing around and he remarked what fine ewes I had and that won my heart, and when I found he could shear two hundred ewes a day I told him he was the man I was looking for. Next morning we corralled my great fat ewes in the old barn and he wrestled with them. He did a good job and when he was leaving I said to him, 'Mister, I don't know who you are or where you are going but you surely know how to shear, and anytime you want to drop in you are welcome.'

'Well, he drawled, 'I'm the new forest supervisor.'

"One day one of my friends asked me if I ever had any trouble in getting my men to do what I wanted, would the men take orders from me, and I assured her that was the least of my troubles. Just then my Rumanian sheepherder, one of my most conscientious men, Andy, came in and said, 'Andy, me go salmon.'

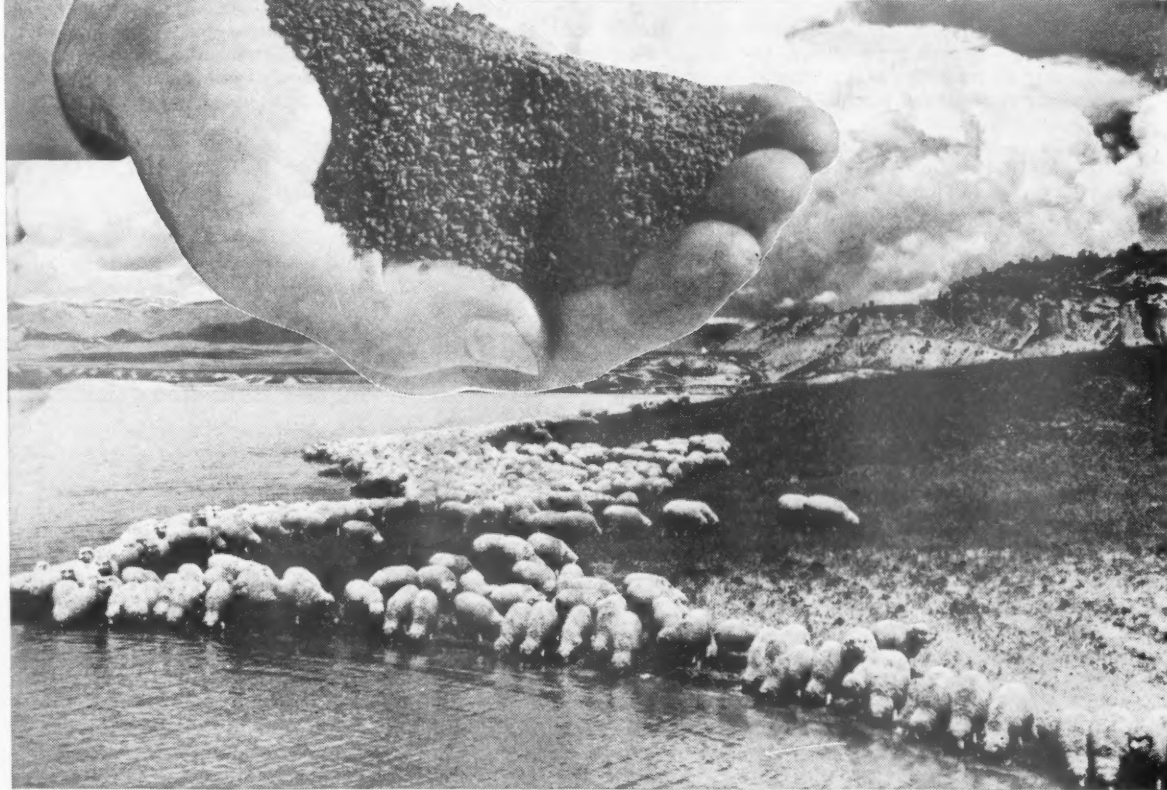
'No you don't,' I said. 'Sheep are coming today.'

"But he marched off and I found he was right. The sheep were not due for two days. All the same he didn't obey me.

"Learning the sheep business was easy, but its hard to get efficient men. Good herders are rare. Perhaps because we don't use Bascos. Always local men. One of my men was short recently forty-one lambs out of eight

(Continued on page 24)

MoorMan's Minerals are so highly concentrated they go farther—and save money.
—G. R. Whitton, Maricopa County, Ariz.



Thousands now feed sensational Granular Minerals because they are "CUSTOM MADE" to fit the SPECIAL NEEDS OF RANGE SHEEP

New processed form "stays put"—reduces waste from washing and blowing—and costs less because less is needed.

There is now a more economical and profitable way to protect your range sheep from mineral deficiencies:

MoorMan's Minerals for Range Sheep (also available in handy-to-handle 50-pound blocks and 5-pound blockettes) is made with a special formula that contains every mineral ingredient range sheep are known to need... so well balanced that sheep easily supply all needs without over-

eating. That's why a little of these "custom made" minerals goes a long way.

There's a special MoorMan Mineral Supplement "custom made" for each kind of livestock, and each method of feeding, all developed and proved on the World's Largest Mineral Experiment Farm, and in many field tests. Other formulas, too, are made for grazing and fattening sheep, and one with phenothiazine for worm control. Let your MoorMan Man help you solve your mineral feeding problems, or write, Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill.

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"I have been with Moorman's more than 20 years, and have made a better than average living in all that time."

WANTED! More Men for full-time Sales Work

Greatly increased demand for mineral supplements, protein concentrates, patented Sodium Fluoride hog worm expeller and other livestock accessories, requires additional men between the ages of 23 and 50 to distribute MoorMan's Products in protected territories. Moorman's policy of personalized service, direct-to-farm calls, requires more men. No experience necessary to start. Car needed. Sales reach large tonnage. Earn while in training. Good pay. Mr. Abe Krieger, of Bellflower, Calif., reports exceptional earnings for a 20-year period. Rapid expansion and promotion plan opens big future for still better positions as Managers. Work for the world's oldest and largest manufacturer of mineral feeds and protein concentrates. Check coupon to get more facts about this good paying job.



Abe Krieger

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R.F.D..... City..... State.....

County..... Township.....

☐ Check here if you are interested in a good paying job as a Moorman Salesman.

We've Come a Long Way from

Longhorns by the millions ranging the western grasslands from the Gulf Coast to Montana . . . building empires . . . making history and legend on the great cattle trails! That was sixty and more years ago. Then the railroads came, much of the range was fenced and the fate of the longhorn was sealed. Shorthorn, Angus and Hereford bulls came in from the east. Gradually, the longhorns were bred out of existence, until today only a few isolated "museum" herds are left.

This is one story of continuing livestock progress, of better animals developed to meet changing conditions and needs. Who knows but that in another fifty years today's "best" may look as old fashioned as longhorns do now.

With hogs, one amazing change is in the increased speed and efficiency of producing pork. Three years once was needed to raise a hog to market weight. Today, pigs often weigh 200 to 250 pounds at six months or less. Straight line and cross-bred breeding experiments seek even more efficient hogs to make weight in the same short time, but produce more meat.

In lambs, development is directed toward "dual-purpose" breeds. Certain breeds have been best for wool but not best for meat. Others produced the meat but were lacking in wool. Researchers have made progress on breeds of lambs to produce both meat and good wool economically.

Martha Logan's Recipe for UPSIDE DOWN CHILI PIE

(Yields 6 servings)

1 pound ground beef	1/4 teaspoon chili powder
1/2 cup chopped onion	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon shortening	1 teaspoon Worcestershire Sauce
1 cup cooked kidney beans	1 cup cooked tomatoes

Sauté meat and onion in melted shortening. Add beans, seasonings, and tomatoes. Cover. Simmer gently about 15 minutes. Pour into a greased 9-inch pie plate. Top with corn bread batter. Bake in a hot oven (425 degrees F.) for 20 minutes.

Corn Bread

1/2 cup sifted flour	1 tablespoon sugar
3/4 cup yellow corn meal	1 beaten egg
2 teaspoons baking powder	1/2 cup milk
1 teaspoon salt	2 tablespoons melted shortening

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine egg and milk. Add to flour mixture, stirring until well mixed. Stir in shortening. Pour over chili in pie plate.

Track Down the Facts



These are the tracks of the coyote. They look like dog tracks, but there are differences which the expert tracker can see.

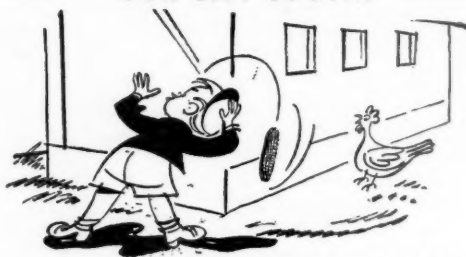
In the livestock business, too, sometimes things are not as they seem to be. For example, some people say we waste our grain by feeding it to animals. Instead, they think we should eat the grain ourselves. They do not realize that the millions of head of cattle and lambs that are marketed every year are little more than grass turned into meat. It is true that many of these animals are fed a certain amount of grain and other concentrates to turn them into finished meat animals. However, if it were not for cattle and lambs, 779,000,000 acres of land in the United States would produce little, if any, food for humans. To put it another way, about 51% of the total land of our nation consists of grazing land which cannot be used for producing other feeds and food.



A first step in the improvement of any animals or any herd is to use proven sires on dams of known productive ability. The eye alone is not enough. To know production records and ancestry is vital. Bull grading programs offer greater certainty in choosing a sire. Weighing young animals at weaning time and marking them is important, especially in the selection of gilts. A "touch system" of sheep grading is proving helpful in culling large bands in little time.

On any matter pertaining to livestock breeds or breeding, Swift & Company has no favorites. We serve the interests of producers of all breeds, in all parts of the country. We urge you to watch carefully your farm publications, and the bulletins of your state agricultural station, and the accomplishments of successful breeders for latest news about the kinds of livestock which you raise.

OUR CITY COUSIN



Hey, you! What makes you think soft corn is soft?

Store Soft Corn in Silo

by C. C. Culbertson

Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station



C. C. Culbertson

You may be caught with immature corn this fall. Most of us know from past experiences that there will be plenty of spoilage and loss by next spring if we crib immature, high moisture corn this fall. If you haven't facilities to artificially dry the ear corn, it seems to us that the next best bet is to store it in a silo. If a permanent silo is not available, you might well consider a temporary silo.

We ensiled well dented corn two years ago this fall in temporary silos and fed silage to fattening two-year-old steers during the winter and early spring. The steers liked the ear corn silage. The average steer ate almost 32 pounds of ear corn silage, 1.5 pounds of linseed meal, 3.8 pounds of alfalfa hay, and a little mineral and salt daily during the 113-day feeding period. These steers gained almost as much as similar steers fed the same with the exception that No. 2 shelled corn and regular corn silage replaced the ear corn silage.

Some years ago we fed ear corn silage made from soft corn to growing and fattening pigs. The feed is too bulky for young pigs, but pigs over 100 pounds in weight made fairly good gains.

The most satisfactory time to ensile the soft ear corn is in the fall soon after the first killing frost. We husked the corn with a mechanical picker and ran it through a regular ensilage cutter into the silos. If the ear corn carries less than 45 percent moisture, water should be added at the cutter or in the silo to bring it to that moisture content.

Temporary silos should be such a size that one can feed at least 3 inches of silage every day. Otherwise there will be some drying on top and spoilage.

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

The National Wool Grower

the Longhorns



M. T. Buchanan

Will It Pay Me to Specialize?

by M. T. Buchanan
State College of Washington

"Should I specialize in some crop or enterprise, or should I diversify my operations?" Many farmers and ranchers have to find the answer to this question. For instance, in the state of Washington there are 63 distinct types of farming in this one state alone. And they should consider that the types of products which come from farms in different areas of the United States are not accidental. They are caused by the inter-action of physical and economic factors. The operation of these two forces has been hastened by mechanization, development of better crop varieties, breeds and disease-resistant strains.

Specialization, of course, leads to increased efficiency in the use of labor, equipment, capital and buildings. Marketing is an easier task and more time is available for maintenance of equipment and for planning new and better methods. A great deal of the increase in production of agricultural products has resulted from specialization. Farms have increased in size. Proportionately, the amount of labor needed has decreased, allowing more labor for use in other ways.

Specialize or diversify? There's plenty of "real life" evidence to help you in reaching a decision. Go visiting. See how your neighbor does it. It's *your* problem and even if you decide to make no changes from your present plan, you'll get a lot of ideas on how you can do *your* work better.

Soda Bill Sez:

... the man who gets what he wants is successful. The man who wants what he gets is happy.



Packers do not make livestock prices



In their day, the hardy, self-sufficient longhorns were the best breed for the open, unfenced ranges. In a land without transportation they actually took themselves to market. But the tough longhorns couldn't match newer breeds in beef production.

Calves from Hereford, Shorthorn and Angus bulls and from thrifty longhorn dams grew faster. They produced more and better meat from less feed. Blockier and of heavier frame, they yielded more of the more popular meat cuts. They were better money makers for farmers and ranchers. Such results encouraged selection of better foundation stock.

Each improvement in meat production has been met by increased demand for popular cuts on America's dinner tables. Livestock producers and meat packers have worked hand-in-hand to encourage greater demand for meat. But Swift & Company plays no favorites among breeds of beef-producing animals. We do not *make* markets . . . we find them. In our buying of livestock we transmit to producers the knowledge of the kinds of meat that are preferred in various sections of the country.

The price producers receive for their livestock is governed by what the packer can get for the meat and by-products.

F.M. Simpson,

Agricultural Research Department

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Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years—and Years to Your Life

Lamb Market Affairs

Public Market Prices

Week Ending September 6

SALABLE sheep receipts at the public markets increased substantially the first week of September, but a heavy demand more than balanced the larger supply. The result was sharply higher prices, with slaughter lambs going \$1.50 to \$2.75 above the previous week; yearlings, 50 cents to \$2 higher, and slaughter ewes steady to \$1 higher. Good and choice slaughter spring lambs sold from \$24 to \$26. Numerous loads of Colorado range lambs brought the week's top of \$26; good and choice natives at eastern corn belt markets also brought this price. At South St. Paul, about 55 loads of good and choice 95- to 100-pound Washington spring lambs sold at \$24.50 to \$25. Good and choice shorn yearling wethers sold for slaughter at \$18.50 to \$22. Common and medium Texas yearlings brought \$13 to \$17. Good and choice slaughter ewes brought \$7.50 to \$9.

Feeding lambs held their own at most markets and in some instances advanced 25 to 75 cents over the previous week. At South St. Paul, six loads of good and choice 80-pound Washington spring feeding lambs brought \$23. At Omaha good and choice western feeders sold at \$21.85 to \$22.75; at Denver they brought \$20 to \$21.50. Yearling breeding ewes sold up to \$18 in the Midwest.

Week Ending September 13

Heavier supplies of slaughter lambs and a narrowing of demand from eastern order buyers, due to the Jewish holidays, were factors which no doubt worked for lower prices. Slaughter lambs at various markets dropped from 75 cents to \$1.50 during the week. While several markets started out with a top of \$26 for good and choice spring lambs, closing prices on these grades were mostly \$24.50 to \$25.25.

The \$26 top was paid early in the week at both Denver and Chicago but

by the end of the week most good and choice spring lambs at these markets were selling from \$24.50 to \$25.25. At Omaha the supply was mostly Wyoming lambs with about 60 percent in feeder flesh. Slaughter lambs sold there from \$25 to \$25.50. Most of the lambs on the Denver market were in killer flesh, being mountain-grown milk fat lambs. At South San Francisco southern Oregon woolled 90-pound spring lambs brought \$25. Good and choice shorn slaughter ewes sold on various markets from \$7.75 to \$9.50.

Good and choice western feeding lambs sold on the Omaha market from \$23 to \$23.85. The latter price was paid in Omaha for five carloads of 76-pound Wyoming feeders. At Denver, good and choice feeders sold from \$21.50 to \$22.25, and at Ogden, \$21.50 to \$22.

Week Ending September 20

A rather bearish market again prevailed on slaughter lambs, possibly due to a bulge in receipts at Missouri River

Who pays for bruises?

Cuts and bruises are expensive—an estimated 50 million dollars is lost to the livestock industry each year because of them. Owners of livestock pay the bill in the lowered prices they must accept for animals.

The tremendous annual loss in money is the price Nature charges for cruelty to her living creatures. For unless they are properly fed and cared for cattle, sheep or hogs fail to reach the weight and quality of which they are capable. Overcrowding of animals in transit as they're moved about the farm or taken to market—prodding or whipping to a point where bruises

result—all this mistreatment results in a lowered market value for the livestock.

Owners of livestock who are responsible for cuts and bruises may think someone else takes the loss—but they are largely mistaken. Packers have to reflect these losses in the prices they offer for livestock.

Remember, just as surely as she metes out punishment for cruelty to animals, Nature rewards those who treat them properly. Livestock that is raised and handled with care is certain to bring the maximum price the market can offer.

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and western markets, as well as a lull in eastern orders. The result was that slaughter lamb prices closed the week steady to as much as \$1.25 lower than the previous week. Good and choice fat native spring lambs sold in Chicago early in the week at \$25, later dropping to \$24. This was also the late top at Missouri River markets. A railroad tunnel fire west of Denver, however, curtailed receipts on that market and prices recovered after a midweek break, closing at \$25.50 for good and choice slaughter lambs. Top for the week at Ogden was \$25, paid for three loads of strictly choice 89-pound Idaho slaughter lambs. Good and choice shorn slaughter ewes sold on various markets during the week from \$8 to \$9.

While slaughter lamb prices slumped during the week, feeder lamb prices did not follow this trend but instead advanced to new all-time record levels. At Omaha, five loads of choice 73-to 80-pound Wyoming feeding lambs brought \$24.50 to \$24.60, while other good and choice feeders on that market brought \$23 to \$24.25. At Denver good and choice 62- to 70-pound feeding lambs reached \$23.50, or about \$1 above the previous week on that market. Good and choice trucked-in feeders sold freely on that market from \$22 to \$22.50. At Ogden, five loads of choice Idaho feeding lambs brought \$23.25. Solid-mouth breeding ewes sold on the markets mostly from \$9.50 to \$11.50.

Week Ending September 26th

The market broke all the way from \$1 to \$2.25 during the last full week in September. The seasonal increase in receipts plus a lighter demand (consumer resistance?) are given as the reasons. In New York dressed prices dropped \$1 to \$2.50 on carcasses weighing 50 pounds and under, and slid off \$3 to \$4 on heavier weights.

Although Chicago only had 1000 more head of sheep during the week, at most markets supplies increased to what is believed to be the peak of the season. While \$24.50, top for the week, was paid at Denver early for choice slaughter lambs, late in the week, \$23.25 took the best kinds that just a week before were selling at \$25.50. Good and choice lambs at that point sold in a price range of \$22 to \$22.75; medium and good, \$20 to \$21.75; common, \$15 to \$19.75.

Feeding lambs went down along with slaughter lambs. The top for this class was paid at Omaha, where some choice 76-pound Idaho lambs brought \$23.75, which was also the top on slaughter

lambs at that point. Omaha had its largest run for the season thus far. Wyoming lambs, about 80 percent of them feeders, made up the bulk of the western receipts at that point. Indicative of the very slight spread between fat and feeder stock is the statement that some of the Wyoming fat lambs sold advantageously as feeders at Omaha.

Slaughter ewes dropped also, most of the good kinds going at \$7.50 to \$8.50 and some choice ones selling at Chicago as high as \$9.25. Solid-mouth ewes sold at \$10 during the week.

At the opening of October, prices

were firming up again, indicative of the strong undertone to the market.

M. L. Buchanan, Secretary
W. A. Denecke, President

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But to Many Buyers from All Over the Nation!

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SIOUX CITY STOCK YARDS

"One of the Largest Central Public Markets"

Idaho's Sheep Queen

(Continued from page 18)

hundred and eighty three when we counted them. He'd been out with the band only two weeks and had just stayed in camp. Yes, my husband is a cattleman. The cattle business is rotten. You see they don't grow wool on them. Besides sheep respond so readily to good care and treatment, and that is just what the cattle don't get."

Mrs. Yearian went to Europe with the B.P.W. and though she had letters to many illustrious sheepmen from Dean Iddings she didn't use them she was so busy having a good time, dining with Ambassador Dawes in London and with Charles Evans Hughes in Geneva, visiting in castles and strolling on English lawns and wondering like Mother Hubbard if she were really Emma Yearian of the Lemhi sheep country.

"I'd go to Europe every year, if I could," says she, "but the main fun was going with the group of business and professional women and meeting distinguished people, though it was somewhat surprising to be introduced at a dinner in Berne, Switzerland, as Mrs.

Yearian, the sheep queen of Idaho and a representative of 52,000 club women and then to read in the paper next morning that I was 'the queen of 52,000 sheep.' Why, during the war, I had only 10,000 and at that time I had only 5000."

You are not surprised to find that Mrs. Yearian has counted in Boise as well as in Lemhi and Europe. She was selected as representative of the State legislature of 1931. One of her men friends said to her, "Glad you are elected. You can't do anything but you'll have a hell of a good time."

Only the second part of his prophecy came true for Mrs. Yearian introduced and fought for a bill increasing the penalty for defacing brands on stock. She was even seen to shake her fist at the speaker of the house and announce that the bill should and shall pass. It did.

On your way back to Salmon you ought to stop at Tendoy and read the inscription on the monument. It announces that here in this valley Lewis and Clark first found Pacific flowing waters, and that Sacajawea was born in the valley. You will not find any other valley in the world famous for two women.

Lamb and Ewe Contracts

IN Montana, sales late in August and early in September, include: 2450 ewes in the Chinook area, September 1st delivery, \$18 for two-year olds; \$16 for three's; \$12 for four's; \$11 for five's and \$9.25 for six's. In the Cascade area, 1500 whiteface yearling ewes sold at \$20 for October delivery. In the Cutbank area 2700 whiteface yearling ewes brought \$22, for fall delivery. In the Blackfoot Reservation area, 1000 four-year-old ewes, for fall delivery, brought \$12. In the Choteau area, 1275 mixed whiteface lambs sold at \$20, for fall delivery. In the Cutbank area, blackface wether lambs brought \$20, while whiteface wether lambs sold for \$19.50, both for fall delivery. In the Alder area, 9000 mixed blackface lambs sold for \$18.75, while mixed whiteface lambs in the Tampico area were at the same price.

In Utah, M. A. and Emory C. Smith sold 4,000 lambs at \$22.50, f.o.b. cars, Heber City. It is reported that a San Francisco packer contracted some of the Heber City lambs early in the season at \$20.

In South Dakota, yearling breeding ewes have been contracted at \$20.50

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DIAMOND BAR RANCH
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per head; two-year olds at \$22 to \$22.50.

In Colorado, M. A. and L. R. Smith of Craig contracted their 1947 crop of fat lambs at \$23, f.o.b. cars, with an overnight shrink, 65-pound minimum.

New Angles In Lamb Feeding

By W. D. Farr
Greeley, Colorado

Part of an address delivered before the American Meat Institute's 42nd Annual Meeting, Chicago, Sept. 4, 1947

LAMB feeding has changed tremendously in the last ten years. It is now beginning to stabilize on the new basis. For many, many years, Colorado and Nebraska have been the most important lamb-feeding areas in the Nation, feeding approximately one third of all the lambs fed. They are still the most important area for actual grain feeding. However, in the past ten years the feeding of lambs on Kansas wheat pastures has come to the front very rapidly, and today Kansas lamb-feeding on wheat pasture is the dominating factor in the lamb-feeding business. This is true from my standpoint because of competition in buying feeder lambs, and from a production standpoint for you gentlemen.

First of course, the wheat areas must have moisture in order to have the wheat. Then if wheat is available, there is no question but what they can feed lambs on so much cheaper a basis than no feed-lot can compare with them. Occasionally when they have a dry year and no wheat is available, then lamb-feeding will have to double up all over the country in order to take care of the feeder-lamb crop. The modernized truck which can haul water for long distances—the mobile camp-wagon or trailer-house in which the herders live, which can be moved from place to place in a few moments behind a passenger car—plus other modern equipment, have had a great deal to do with the development of this type of lamb-feeding. Of course, large livestock trucks which can haul lambs from the railroad back into the wheat areas for twenty or thirty miles, and, when the lambs are fat, from the wheat pasture back to the railroad, or even to the markets, have also played an important part in developing this lamb-feeding in Kansas.

Of course, when I speak of Kansas, I have reference to all of the winter-wheat areas. Lots of these lambs are

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Fredric S. Hults, Secretary

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fed in eastern Colorado on wheat pasture, Texas, and Oklahoma. These areas together can handle from a million to a million and a half lambs with a good crop of wheat, and that is more than any single feeding area handles; therefore it is the dominating influence in the feeder-lamb market. If the wheat lambs do well so that they can give good account of themselves to the packers, then it makes for a very good season for everyone. If the season is poor in Kansas where the lambs dress poor-

ly, grade poorly, and do not gain as well, then this whole type of operation has a tendency to tear down the market and make it unsatisfactory to the feed-lot operator also because the average quality is so poor.

However, in my opinion, from now on, Kansas will be the dominating influence in the winter lamb market. We have operated in Kansas ourselves for many years and have had various experiences and have the figures to compare with our feed-lot figures, so we are

sure that the future of wheat-field lamb-feeding is important, and it is the one area which you gentlemen should watch because when you see how many lambs go into this area, you can better judge your operations.

As far as lamb-feeding in our Colorado-Nebraska area is concerned, I think it will remain at a fairly stable level from now on. Cattle feeding has made some inroads on it because we have had some dry years and have been short of hay and alfalfa, and we have not made the improvement in feeding lambs that we have made in feeding cattle. Lamb-feeding is seasonal, where cattle-feeding in our country, particularly with the better feeders, is becoming to be more of a year-round business, and this attracts some of the better feeders to cattle and away from lambs.

There are two or three new things in our lamb-feeding operations in which I think you might be interested. One is the work of the Colorado A and M College in developing the use of feeding sulphur to lambs in order to control death loss. They have worked with this for three years now and have proved without a doubt that by adding a small amount of sulphur to the ration, it is possible to materially reduce the death loss, which has always been one of our headaches. They have publicized this information, and more and more feeders are making use of it each year. This is one of the most important things which has happened to lamb-feeding for many years.

There is a new chemical product called "Chlordane" which we are using this year as a grasshopper insecticide. Incidentally, it is such a good grasshopper insecticide that it is phenomenal for this purpose. It is also a wonderful insecticide for sheep ticks. The sheep can either be dipped in it or sprayed with it. By ridding our feed-lot lambs of ticks, there is not much question but what they will gain more.

I believe the future of the sheep industry of the United States depends somewhat on wool legislation in the next few years, but putting this aside and taking for granted that it will be not too harmful, I believe the sheep population will not continue to decline to any appreciable extent after this fall. Neither do I look for it to increase beyond present numbers to any great extent in the Western States. I do believe that eventually, when crop prices get lower, you will see a large sheep population go back into what are termed the



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"native" States. There are several situations in the West that are not conducive for our western operators to go back into the range sheep business to produce feeder lambs. They cut down

their herds because of labor shortages and lack of experienced help primarily during the war years.

Most anyone can look after cattle without too much trouble, but it takes a good herder to bring in a top band

of lambs. Good herders are fast becoming extinct.

Sheep herding is not an occupation that young people like—even the Basques of Idaho are not following in the profession as they have done for

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IN OPEN RAM
CLASSES THE
GUTHRIE STUD
SCORED 25 POINTS
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He cost the AUSTRALASIAN RECORD PRICE OF 1,000 GUINEAS on property, plus free service of 40 ewes. . . . His FLEECE was tested by the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, to be a true 50's quality all over and ABSOLUTELY HAIR FREE. . . .

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STUD RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE

APPLY GUTHRIE, GEELONG, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

generations, and this is also true of the Mexicans. When you stop to think that a band of ewes and lambs at present prices is worth forty or fifty thousand dollars and the man who owns them turns them over to a herder to take into the hills where no one will see him for possibly a week or two at a time, you can see where this owner cannot rest very easy with an investment like that in the hands of an irresponsible man who could do a lot of things with the sheep.

The same thing is true when it comes to the lambing operations. The difference between a good lamb crop and a mediocre lamb crop is almost 100 percent with the help that you have at the time of lambing. Shearing is another operation that requires some knowledge, and because of the way in which sheep are handled and worked, a green man is certainly out of place. These labor problems, plus reductions in forest grazing permits, uncertainty of the future of wool, and the attractiveness of running cattle have all entered into the decline in western sheep numbers, and, as I have stated, I personally be-

lieve that these declines will be more or less permanent. I do not look for any large increase in the future.

Pocatello Ram Sale

THE averages made at the Pocatello Ram Sale on September 27, 1947, are compared with those made last year at the sale event in the table below. This sale is conducted annually by the Idaho Wool Growers Association.

Pocatello Ram Sale

	1947		1946	
	No.	Avg.	No.	Avg.
Suffolk Yearlings	57	\$108.55	57	\$73.95
Suffolk Ram Lambs	118	73.74	88	46.31
Suffolk Studs	2	262.50		
Hampshire Yearlings	46	78.40	68	54.30
Hampshire Ram Lambs	99	53.35	96	44.00
Suffolk-Hampshire Yearlings	31	60.71	35	64.06
Suffolk-Hampshire Ram Lambs	38	47.13	30	64.13
Panama Yearlings	73	66.29	70	77.93
Panama Ram Lambs	32	57.75	43	73.78
Columbia Yearlings	11	67.36	10	40.00
Columbia Ram Lambs	10	45.00	9	45.22
Romney Yearlings	9	54.44	15	42.83
Corriedale Yearlings	11	50.91		
Lincoln-Rambouillet Yearlings	19	78.29		

R. H. LINDSAY COMPANY

Wool Merchants

273 Summer Street Boston, Mass.

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY

TOP MAKERS

253 Summer Street Boston, Mass.

ATTENTION

Sell your
SHEEP PELTS
HIDES — RAW FURS
AND WOOL

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IDAHO HIDE AND
TALLOW CO.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Highest Market Prices and a
square deal always

P. O. Box 757 Phone 314
1 Mile Southwest of Twin Falls

Idaho Purebred Sale

PERFECT weather, a large crowd and higher prices combined to make the fifth annual Idaho purebred sheep sale the most successful held to date. Over 400 sheepmen filled the seats to overflowing and changed ownership on 134 purebred ewes and 368 rams during the day. The 502 head averaged \$64.05 per head to bring the sale total to \$32,153.00, approximately double the highest previous sale.

The higher prices paid for Suffolk and Hampshire range rams and the lack of competition for white-faced rams showed a continued trend away from producing much needed ewe replacements in this important range area.

Top Suffolk stud was one sold by Young & Larsen of Blackfoot to Powell Fullerton of Idaho Falls, for \$240. The seven studs sold at an average of \$127.15. The 67 Suffolk yearling rams sold made an average of \$104.77. The average on 41 ewe lambs was \$45.70 and on 23 ewes \$29.70.

L. A. Winkle of Filer sold the top Hampshire to R. A. Fullmer & Sons,

Darlington, for \$200, and the average on the 6 studs sold was \$118.83. The 73 Hampshire yearling rams sold at an average of \$58.18. Fifteen yearling ewes made a \$52.46 average.

Eleven Panama yearling rams sold at an average of \$53.63 and 30 ram lambs of the same breed almost equaled that average, selling at \$53.08. An average of \$29.44 was made on 18 Romney rams (yearlings) and 12 Columbia yearling rams sold at an average of \$52.50.

During the annual meeting of the Idaho Purebred Sheep Breeders' Association, sponsors of the sale, L. J. Predmore of Rupert and H. D. Elington, Idaho Falls were re-elected to three year terms as directors. Other directors are B. D. Murdoch, Idaho Falls, president; Tom Bell, Rupert, vice president; R. E. Beus, Menan, treasurer; H. L. Lowe, Aberdeen, and Clyde M. Wadell, County Agent, secretary, Idaho Falls.

A December meeting of the board of directors is planned to outline the broadening of activities of the association.

GET COYOTES WITH COYOTE GETTER

Prices \$1.00 each in lots of 6 to 25—discounts on larger quantities. Chemical shells 6c each, prepared bait, \$1.00 a bottle. Free literature.

HUMANE COYOTE GETTER, Inc.
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ELECTRIC MOTORS

WITH REDUCTION GEAR

5 H.P.—1750 R.P.M. Excellent for Irrigation. Reduced to 31 R.P.M. 3 phase, 60 cycle—220-440

Write for details

OTTO J. WOLFF 912 St. Patrick St.
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Powerful NEW
GRUB, LICE, TICK
And MITE KILLER!

Formulated under U. S. Patented Process! Kills cold-blooded stock-pests with amazing paralytic action, yet harmless to warm-blooded humans and livestock. A SAFE insecticide. Contains NO DDT.

THE Ideal SPRAY CONCENTRATE
Oil or water soluble. Stabilized (hydrogenated) for long-lasting toxicity. Mixes easily. Stays in solution without agitation. Penetrates! Does not require high pressure application. Won't scald or blister. Economical! Mixes 1 to 160. Sprays for less than 2¢ a head.

FREE—STOCK-PEST CONTROL MANUAL
... Pictures and describes all stock-pests. Identifies them. Tells how to control them with Rotenox. Sent free. Write for it!

FARNAM CO Dept. 741 OMAHA 3, NEBR.

Council Advances Sewing and Knitting Projects

(Continued from page 16)

wool. Finally, when after seasons of wear and tear, she finds this knitted garment still warm, beautiful and durable, she is well aware of the principal merits in wool.

The brochure is a twelve-page, two-color booklet containing eight excellent knitting fashions—several of which were designed specifically for the American Wool Council. These garments were chosen or requested from five of the best-known knit companies in New York City and are basic staples for the wardrobe of a high school, college or business girl. In selecting these items, Junior Bazaar editors and Council representatives attended many private showings of knitted garments and chose each item with discriminating care. The resultant collection includes the following: Botany's specially designed fraternity knits; Spinnerin's ski set; Bernat's sweater-vest; James Lees new silhouette dress; Chadwick Yarn ballet slippers.

The Junior Bazaar finds these items "typical young fashions" and the Wool Council stamps them as all-star examples. With this booklet, the American Wool Council achieves two goals: Considerably increasing young America's interest in knitting and, simultaneously increasing her knowledge of, and enthusiasm for, beautiful garments made of wool. Facts included in the booklet emphasize the durability fashion-rightness of wool.

Good Rams and Good Prices at Wyoming Sale

HIGH quality rams brought good prices at the 19th annual Wyoming Ram Sale, as at other auctions this year. Brisk bidding from a large crowd put the sale, held as usual at Casper, September 23 and 24, at the top of the Wyoming record.

An imported yearling Suffolk consigned by Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho, brought the highest price for a single stud, \$300, paid by F. H. Davidson and Son of Saratoga, Wyoming. Blastock also sold another stud at \$240 to Miles Land and Livestock Company of Alcova, Wyoming.

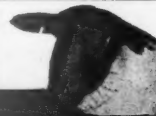
It was primarily, however, a white-face sale, and highest averages were made in those breeds. Columbias headed the list with an average of \$99.25 on 114 head. Averages on other breeds are shown below along with those for 1946:

Wyoming Ram Sale Averages

	1947		1946	
	No.	Avg.	No.	Avg.
Rambouillets	301	\$70.05	299	\$47.46
Suffolks	198	50.06	277	38.58
Hampshires	288	44.44	273	45.67
Columbias	114	99.25	44	59.71
Corriedales	88	63.35	193	34.14
Panamas	41	89.45	45	63.77
Suffolk-Hampshires	40	86.87	33	45.15
Lincoln-Rambouillets	213	88.30	222	56.83
Columbia-Rambouillets	20	70.00	60	47.41

For the entire sale, the average was \$66.78 on 1323 rams, as against \$46.22 on 1446 rams in last year's event.

SUFFOLKS



SUFFOLK RAMS ARE EXCELLENT FOR CROSSBREEDING
SUFFOLK LAMBS GROW RAPIDLY—HAVE MORE WEIGHT AT MARKET TIME
SUFFOLK LAMBS HAVE AN EXCELLENT CARCASS.
FEEDERS AND PACKERS LIKE SUFFOLK LAMBS

FOR INFORMATION WRITE
THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY
C. W. Hickman, Secretary-Treasurer.
Moscow, Idaho

Recognized by the Canadian National Livestock Records

Hampshire Ewes For Sale

300 rugged, range-raised, purebred ewes of top breeding. Over 90 per cent of our lambs sired by rams from these ewes average, at four and a half months' age, 92 to 95 pounds after 20-hour shrink.

COVEY, BAGLEY & DAYTON

Cokeville, Wyoming

RAMBOUILLETS



American Rambouillets are the all-important range sheep of the West, producing an excellent quality of both fine wool and mutton. They are hardy, long lived, heavy shearers, early lambers and their herding and grazing qualities are a notable feature. Rambouillets need not be crossed. They are an ideal sheep in their purity. Experiments have proved this.

Proper selection of ewes and use of the long stapled, smooth rams within present Rambouillet range herds will give greater increase in wool and mutton production value than crossbreeding to other breeds.

For literature and breeders' list write:

THE AMERICAN RAMBOUILLET
SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
San Angelo, Texas

President Vice-President
Virgil J. Powell W. C. (Bill) Olsen
San Angelo, Texas Mt. Pleasant, Utah
Geneva Caldwell
Secretary-Treasurer
San Angelo, Texas

HAMPSHIRE RAMS CAN DO IT!

Prove again that a good purebred sire will increase the value of your lamb crop by \$1.50 to \$2.00 per head, over an inferior ram.



A RAM LIKE THIS

ASK FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET AND
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AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION
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MAN'S BEST FRIEND



Lighten your herding problems
with a well-trained

BORDER COLLIE

SHEEP DOG DIRECTORY

HANSEN, WYNN S.,
Collinston, Utah
LOCKWOOD, JOHN,
Poolesville, Maryland

(Charge for listing: \$12 for 12 issues).

Auxiliary's Big Project

(Continued from page 17)

Facings

19. Stretched or pulled, unsatisfactory width, poorly turned and finished, improper joining.
Smooth, satisfactory width, well turned and finished, proper joining.

Darts

20. Blunt, improperly placed, threads not tied.
Tapered gradually, properly placed, all threads tied.

Gathers

21. Improperly located and distributed.
Poorly located and distributed.

Placket

22. Improper selection of type for position on dress.
Proper selection of type for position on dress.
23. Gaps, bulky, stitching uneven, ends insecurely finished.
Smooth, doesn't gap, stitching even, ends securely finished.

Collar

24. Not cut with grain of fabric, doesn't fit neckline, joining seam shows.

Cut correctly, properly attached, joining seam invisible.

Sleeves

25. Finished around bottom before underarm seam is sewed.
Underarm seam sewed then sleeve finished.

Hems

26. Conspicuous, uneven, improper width, bulky, poorly pressed.
Inconspicuous, even, proper width, smooth, well pressed.

Belt

27. Seam or hem conspicuous, corners poorly turned.
Seam or hem inconspicuous, corners neat, well turned.

Fasteners

28. Inappropriate, not placed where needed, unevenly spaced, insecurely attached.
Satisfactory for garment, placed and spaced correctly, securely attached.

Total score:

Total of items checked:

Average score:

Comments:

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

Of The National Wool Grower, published monthly at Salt Lake City, Utah, for October 1, 1947.

State of Utah, County of Salt Lake, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Irene Young, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the National Wool Grower, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily, weekly, semi-weekly or triweekly newspaper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations), printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, National Wool Growers Assn. Company, 509 Pacific National Life Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editors, J. M. Jones and Irene Young, 509 Pacific National Life Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Business manager, Irene Young, 509 Pacific National Life Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stat-

FOR SALE: 24,000-acre ranch. 10,000 deeded. 3 sets buildings. 15 miles of creeks. 10 dams. lots of shade and water. Rough country for winter. Well balanced outfit. A money maker for right party. Suitable for cattle or sheep. Price \$50,000. 30% down. plenty of time on balance at 4%. If interested write owner: **G. M. RANDALL, BAKER, MONTANA**

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FARMERS - SHEEPMEN TRAPPERS

Ship or Consign Your
PELTS - HIDES - RAW FURS
and **WOOL** to the

Idaho Falls Animal Products Co.

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

We always pay highest
market prices

Phone 409

Stockyards

ed and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

National Wool Growers Association, an unincorporated body, 509 Pacific National Life Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah, and 13 incorporated state wool growers' associations.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholder or security holder appears upon appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

IRENE YOUNG

(Signature of business manager).

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of September, 1947.

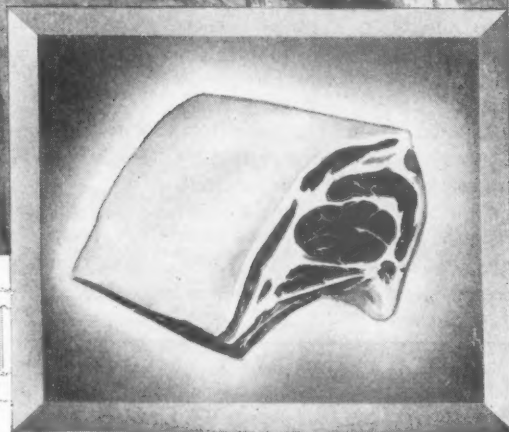
[SEAL]

BETTY ZIMBO

(My commission expires August 23, 1950)

The National Wool Grower

ANOTHER STRIKING PARALLEL



SERVICE TO THE NATION

Once again it is harvest time across the nation, and all eyes are turned toward the corn cribs, granaries and feedlots. Everyone is vitally concerned with the final yields of this year's harvest in view of the great need for food at home and abroad.

The champions of food production are the six million farmers and ranchers whose record of expanding service is a story of careful planning, long hours and ingenuity. Their record this year in producing a harvest that will exceed the pre-war average despite unfavorable weather, illustrates the progress that is being made. Farmers and ranchers deserve applause from the millions of consumers for their continuous progress toward more efficient production of quality products—an outstanding service to the nation.

As farmers and stockmen strive to meet the demands for quality food, Wilson & Co. is making a parallel effort to do its part in providing an ever-growing

service to both consumers and producers. Each year new products and improved methods of processing and packaging are developed at Wilson's, designed to increase the consumer appeal of meat and meat products. Meat animals are converted into a wide variety of quality products with increasing efficiency as we continue to gain from our long experience in mass production.

More efficient production and greater service to the public is the foundation of American progress.



MEAT PACKERS AND PROVISIONERS
Chicago • Kansas City • Los Angeles
Oklahoma City • Omaha
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PULLING TOGETHER FOR GREATER SERVICE AND MUTUAL BENEFIT

Rancher Farmer County Agent Veterinarian Rural Youth Transportation Marketing Agent Processor Retailer



October, 1947

Features of the Fall Wool Market

"DOMESTIC wools continued in very active demand" was the gist of the weekly reviews of the Boston market issued by the Production and Marketing Administration during September. With practically all of the better types of fine wools gone, mills toward the end of the month were buying lots they had previously turned down because their idea of the shrinkage on them was from 4 to 5 percent above that of the owners.

Short Texas Wools in Demand

Short and defective Texas wools were in very good demand, and much of the fall shorn wool was sold direct by growers to dealers in a price range of 40 to 42 cents and said to net growers from one to 4 cents more than if handled by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Some of these short Texas wools originally consigned to the C.C.C. have been released by that agency, making it pos-

sible for producers to effect sales. This was done on wools where core-tests had been made prior to September 1st, and largely because growers' estimates of shrinkage were below those shown by the core-tests.

While transactions in medium wools were not heavy, there were scattered sales from week to week, with quarter-bloods a little in the lead. Manufacturers in some instances are making up samples of worsted cloth made of three-eighths grade wool as a substitute for lines previously made entirely of fine and half-blood wools. They are also blending fine types of pulled wools along with the fine and half-blood wools.

Apprehension Over High Food Prices

Manufacturers are concerned seriously about the effect the rapidly rising food prices will have on purchases of

clothes. While purchasing power remains high, the fear is current that food may take more than its customary share.

U. S. Not Buying at Foreign Auctions

Wool brokers and dealers are doing little buying at the current foreign auctions. While offerings more suitable to demand in this country will be available later, high prices undoubtedly are a big factor in this abstention.

At the close of the first week's auctions in Australia, wools similar to domestic fine staple Territory selling at \$1.25, clean, would cost manufacturers when landed in Boston and out of bond (duty paid) all the way from \$1.48 to \$1.52, market reporters say. Allowing a 10 percent conversion cost, these wools should sell at around \$1.38, clean, landed Boston, to be in line with domestic prices.

Prices paid at Sydney on the better wools advanced from 10 to 20 percent above the June 30th closing figures. Fluctuations in prices, however, were wide, with some price spreads as much as 5 cents a clean pound on identical types of wool. Selling prices also swung upward at other Australian and New Zealand points and at the Bradford, England, auction. Many sale records were broken. At Brisbane, one lot of scoured wool sold at \$1.24 and 77 cents was paid for one lot of greasy wool.

Anything can happen these days, they say, and this was demonstrated in the unexpected buying of Bradford, England, mills at the opening Australian auctions. Last year Bradford was only an occasional buyer, because it could not pay the prices and make fabrics within the maximum price limits fixed by the British Government. Now, with the Utility fabric program still in effect, Bradford suddenly becomes the principal buyer and by its bidding helps to boost prices.

This astonishing activity apparently is tied in closing with Britain's export program. England needs dollars and to get them has asked the Bradford mills to double their output for export. The United States, having dollars, will be asked to take a big volume of these fabrics. In fact, a group of 8 men from the National Wool Textile Export Com-



Helping Feed the Nation

Hauling livestock to market is a responsibility NOT to be taken lightly. By night—and by day—men are guiding huge truck-trailers to market, carefully and seriously—men of driving skill, reliability, and integrity. It's no wonder these men wear cowboy boots—Nocona Boots—for good footing, for comfort, for economy. Nocona Boots help get the job done.

Ask Your Dealer For

NOCONA BOOTS

NOCONA BOOT COMPANY
NOCONA, TEXAS ENID JUSTIN, President



poration landed in this country from England on September 16th to study the situation here. However, there have been several such visits to this country, so perhaps too much significance should not be attached to this one. There has always been a market in this country for some British fabrics; however, that market is almost entirely confined to the best fabrics Great Britain manufactures.

Reduction of the British Stockpile

The actual figures on the carryover of its stockpile wools on June 30, 1947, have been given out by the United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals, Ltd., which, as its name indicates, controls the wool selling program of the United Kingdom and its Dominions. The total carryover is given as 4,514,758 bales (an average Australian bale is 300 pounds). At the end of the war the stockpile was 10,407,000 bales.

Of the total, 3,076,534 bales were Australian wools, and about equal to a year's clip; 1,091,587 bales, also about a year's clip, were New Zealand wools; and 346,637 bales, or about half a year's clip were Cape (South African) wools.

It is interesting to note that only 193,876 bales offered at the 1946-47 auctions fell below the maximum reserve or floor price set by the Joint Organization and necessitated their purchase by J. O.

Though United States buyers were absent in Australian auctions, they have been buying quite actively in South America, paying from 52 to 54 cents for the best fine wool in Montevideo.

Larger Use of Medium Wools Expected

In commenting on the current situation in the wool market, the Commercial Bulletin (September 20) says: "Something of an offset to the prices for fine wool everywhere may be achieved, indeed is evidently being realized by the admixture of cheaper types with the costly staple. The logical and presumably ultimate, corrective of a distorted situation in demand is a spread from concentration on the universally scarce fine staple to wide use of the plentiful medium and lower grades. But demand is whimsical and not all logical, and producers must cater to what is."

Buy Bonds



FEEDING BENEFITS often lacking in fall and winter range are now richly provided in Ful-O-Pep 32% Sheep Feed Concentrate. Yes, this modern, vitamin-rich feed is fortified with Concentrated Spring Range—a "Vitamin Boost" derived from fresh, tender, young cereal grasses . . . cut at the height of their vitamin richness and carefully dehydrated to preserve their nutritious feeding goodness.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK at one of our leading universities shows that dehydrated cereal grass is especially effective with breeding ewes at lambing time and helps them provide plenty of milk for lambs. This in turn leads to fast gains and heavy lambs at weaning. The rich feeding benefits in Ful-O-Pep also help build a heavy, dense fleece, with top-quality wool.

ALONG WITH Concentrated Spring Range, Ful-O-Pep 32% Sheep Feed Concentrate also provides other ingredients rich in vitamins . . . plus a variety of animal and vegetable proteins and minerals from organic sources. For more details, see your Ful-O-Pep dealer, or write today to

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, Dept. J-88, Chicago 4, Ill.



*Reg.
U. S.
Pat. Off.

The Truth About Cyanide Guns

(Continued from page 15)

Use particular care in the actual setting and placing of guns. Human safety, as well as the effectiveness of the set, are largely dependent upon actions taken in the process. Above all else, be sure to keep body and face well out of the weapon's direct line of fire at all times. This will prevent injury in the event of accidental discharge. If a safety setter is provided, never fail to use it. In making the set, disturb the surroundings as little as possible. Brush over your tracks with a twig and remove all other signs of human activity prior to departure. It is essential that the gun site appear untouched and natural.

Baiting the guns is another highly important procedure. That portion of the device left exposed above ground should be carefully covered to resemble some harmless bit of animal remains which will tempt the taste of any hungry coyote. Small pieces of calf, goat, rabbit or deer hide with the hair still attached are ideal, while sheep wool is also effective. The material should be

securely tied to the gun, but be sure to leave an opening through which the poison can be ejected. Only a small amount of lure should be daubed on the wrapping. The so-called "food scents" must be used the year 'round, as the coyotes usually will not attempt to pick up other types of baits in their mouths. It is wise to change lures occasionally. This will help to keep the wolves from becoming gun-shy.

Death caused by cyanide poisoning is swift but not instantaneous. Even in execution chambers, where the material is used in the gaseous form, some seconds elapse before the victim collapses. Actual death may not occur for several minutes. When powdered cyanide is taken into the body by swallowing, as is the case when animals are killed with coyote guns, the time intervals are even longer. Fifteen to thirty seconds are usually required to paralyze a coyote shot in the mouth by a killer. It is sometimes five or six minutes before its heart finally stops beating.

One peculiar habit of the coyotes works to particular advantage when cyanide guns are used for their destruction. When frightened, the animals fre-

quently run only a short distance before stopping to look back to see what has happened. It is then that they are usually seized with the paralysis caused by the poison. This doubtless accounts for the fact that a large percentage of the dead animals recovered are found lying 40 to 50 yards from the gun.

If all animals started to run at the

crack of the gun and continued until finally paralyzed, they could travel considerable distances. A few of them must do just that, because they are sometimes found dead 350 to 400 yards from the gun.

Because cyanide guns are so deadly to coyotes, many questions arise regarding possible dangers not only to humans but also to livestock. The facts concerning this matter are of no small importance.

Cyanide has several characteristics worthy of particular mention. With few exceptions, swallowing or breathing the poison results either in no marked effects or in swift death, depending upon the amount taken into the body. That required to prove fatal is directly proportional to the total weight of the individual. The same constant holds true among all species of animals. In other words, cyanide enough to kill a 30-pound coyote will just as readily cause the death of a dog, sheep or any other living thing of equal weight.

A number of persons have been injured by cyanide guns. In most instances, this has resulted from careless handling on the part of those employing the devices. But a number of individuals, not aware of their use in certain areas and not familiar with their appearance when set, have been hurt when curiosity led them to attempt to pick up the baits. Most of them have suffered only a slight bruise or cut, to-

gether with a bad case of fright. Several have sustained serious injuries of the hand, but, fortunately, no deaths have resulted.

A number of cattle have been killed by licking and firing coyote getters. In most instances, the guns were loaded with cartridges specially prepared for use against bears or other large animals. Shells properly loaded for coyote control will not kill livestock over 100 pounds in weight.

All persons using cyanide guns should rigidly adhere to the following generalized rules for the promotion of safety: Always handle the guns with the care and respect due any deadly weapon. Use all safety devices provided exactly as called for in the directions furnished with them. Keep cartridges in a safe place well out of reach of children. Purchase only standard, factory-loaded cartridges; do not attempt to re-load them for special purposes for which they are not designed. Train sheep dogs to avoid the guns by letting them "pull" one loaded with a cartridge from which the poison has been removed. Mark all areas in which coyote getters are used with special posters calling attention to their presence, in order to prevent their disturbance by humans.

Coyotes can be taken with cyanide guns the year around, but greatest benefits are derived from extensive fall and winter trapping programs. These not only produce the heaviest kills but also result in a yield of valuable furs.



BAIT and set this speedy, death-dealing chemical gun. When the coyote pulls the gun, the killing charge is fired into his mouth.

The Newhouse Safety Coyote Killer is compact, sturdy, easy-to-set. Its Safety Setter protects you.

Start an all-out attack on coyotes with a quantity of Newhouse Safety Coyote Killers. Every additional gun you set increases protection for your livestock.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Animal Trap Company of America
Dept. 502 Lititz, Pa.

Please send (express collect) Newhouse Safety Coyote Killers as checked below. I am enclosing \$.....

- ☐ Single Trial Kit (gun, stake, Safety Setter, 10 cartridges, tube of bait)\$1.95
- ☐ 5-Gun Kit (5 guns with stakes, 2 extra barrels, 1 Safety Setter, 50 cartridges 5 tubes of bait)\$9.56
- ☐ 10-Gun Kit (10 guns with stakes, 4 extra barrels, 2 Safety Setters, 100 cartridges, 10 tubes of bait)\$19.17
- ☐ 25-Gun Kit (25 guns with stakes, 10 extra barrels, 3 Safety Setters, 250 cartridges, 25 tubes of bait)\$47.39

Extra guns, cartridges and bait sold separately.

Name

Express Address

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We carry a complete stock of NEWHOUSE COYOTE KILLER; also NEWHOUSE and VICTOR TRAPS.

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Around the Range Country

You make this section of the **WOOL GROWER**. It is, in our opinion, one of the most interesting and valuable parts of the magazine. Wool growers like to know what their neighbors are getting for their lambs and wool and ewes; like to know what kind of weather they are having, and other news items. Only you can give them this information. Won't you write the **Wool Grower** a note occasionally without waiting for a specific request? Please do.

The summaries on conditions in each State during the month are based on the **Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletins** of U. S. Weather Bureau.

ARIZONA

The month opened with above normal temperatures and slight precipitation except excessive in eastern mountains and Indian country. Seasonable temperatures prevailed the rest of the month. The range condition was spotty; mostly good, except deficient in the northwest. Scattered showers benefited ranges locally the last week. Stock water continued low.

CALIFORNIA

Scattered light showers benefited the high ranges early in September. Livestock were in fair to good condition. During the middle of the month, temperatures were below normal in the Bay area and around Los Angeles, above elsewhere. Livestock were beginning to move from the summer ranges. The last week, there were scattered light showers with temperatures erratic but generally favorable.

COLORADO

The first week, moisture was near average and well distributed with greatest fall in central. Ranges and pastures fair to excellent. Temperatures continued above average with little or no rain. Ranges fair to good, but more moisture needed. The third week brought frequent showers and snow in the mountains. There was a uniform temperature deficiency; frost and freezing in elevated regions. Some movement to winter ranges as September waned. Weather favorable for livestock, harvesting and soil preparation. Throughout the month, livestock remained excellent.

IDAHO

Rising temperatures with the average above normal and ample sunshine prevailed the first two weeks of September. Light showers in north, but amounts inappreciable elsewhere. Livestock excellent. Cooler weather; windy and frosts above 4,000 feet the third week. Rain damaged some hay and unthreshed grain the last week.

MONTANA

Above normal temperatures several days in September with widely scattered light

showers. Much cooler thereafter, with showers continuing. Ranges continued adequate and livestock very good throughout the month.

Sheridan, Madison County

I have asked for a core test on my wool. I was offered 49 cents per pound, net, which is four cents over last year's price. There have been very few returns on wool as yet, but most are three to five cents over prices received a year ago.

Winter conditions look good (September 26). The outlook for feed is normal to good and the hay supply is ample. Stormy weather has prevailed since the first of September with a resulting improvement in the fall range.

Forage on the summer range was dry to normal. There was no rain during July and part of August.

The weight of lambs seems to be average. Feeder lambs have been contracted at 16½ to 20 cents per pound compared to 13 to 14½ cents in 1946; fine-wool ewe lambs were contracted at 18 to 19 cents, against 14 to 15 cents a year ago; and crossbred (whiteface) ewe lambs have been contracted at 20 to 21 cents as compared to 17 cents last year. All of the feeder lambs have been contracted in this section.

Fine-wool yearlings and crossbreds are selling at \$22.50 to \$25.

We have had no difficulty securing concentrated feeds for winter use.

Lester R. Schulz

NEVADA

Cool except in northeast. No rain with high winds reported increasing fire hazard and dry conditions of ranges. Livestock shipping accelerated in Elko County during first week of September. Temperatures above normal the second week, with light showers. Continued shipping of livestock. Condition of livestock generally good, although ranges very dry the entire month.

NEW MEXICO

Temperatures above normal and abnormally high the first week. Continued hot until third week. Scattered showers, generally light. Ranges poor in southeast, very good to good elsewhere. Livestock in good to very good condition and improving. Scattered showers in west the fourth week, dry in east. Higher daytime temperatures beneficial.

Roswell, Chaves County

It has been hot and dry here since September 1, leaving very poor, short, dry feed for winter (September 25). Concentrated feeds are high but obtainable. I feed on wheat pastures in the winter.

The lambs are not so good this year. Very few have been contracted for late delivery since September 1. Feeder lambs, fine-wool ewe lambs and crossbred ewe lambs (whiteface) were contracted at 15 to 19 cents per pound, compared with 12 to 15 cents in 1946. Near-

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ly all feeders have been contracted.

Fine-wool yearlings and crossbreds are selling at \$15 per head.

My wool brought 30 to 45 cents per pound this year, which is a little higher than a year ago.

B. C. Roney

Tinnie, Lincoln County

Range conditions are better than they have been for the past three years (September 10).

Feeder lambs have been contracted at 15½ to 18 cents per pound in comparison with 12½ cents to 15 cents a year ago. Fine-wool yearlings are going at \$15 per head.

I received 39½ cents per pound for my wool this year, against 38 cents in 1946. The \$4 per fleece was higher than a year ago.

Coyotes are increasing due to lack of trappers. To begin with, the bounty paid by the State at intervals is quite inadequate. My own losses this past summer have been so high that I have considered changing to cattle. I have been paying \$15 bounty on coyotes to my own trappers, while the State pays a \$5 bounty for a few months out of the year. My opinion is that until a reasonable bounty is offered to the public for the eradication of coyotes, the situation will become worse.

Leo Pacheco

OREGON

Some local improvement in ranges and pastures the beginning of the month, with livestock in fair to very good condition. Ranges dry toward middle of September but improving with showers at the end. Cloudy and cool the fourth week after general light showers over the month.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Showers throughout the month, with pastures greening where heavier moisture occurred. Grass brown in some areas. Prairie fire middle of the month covering over 500 square miles east of Missouri River and north of Pierre-Huron line destroyed haystacks, hay land and some grain buildings and fences.

TEXAS

Ranges and pastures critical in northwest. Cattle and sheep marketing curtailed sharply account improved feed prospects in east and south. Second week, the hottest and driest of the summer. High temperatures intensified critical drought in northwest; supplemental feeding and considerable livestock shrinkage in northwest. Movement of sheep and lambs very limited. Third week brought fall-like weather, helpful rains in north-central, northeast and upper coastal areas, but northwest continued critically dry. Except in northwest, ranges and pastures showed improvement and livestock gaining; marketing about normal. Hurricane the last week brought no damage but caused beneficial rains over a large area in northeast. In parts of Edwards Plateau and north, ranges very poor.

UTAH

The month commenced with showers and continued with light rain and temperatures well above normal. Lamb movement from summer ranges began the second week. Marketing of livestock increased. Heavy precipitation in north and west the last week.

Kanab, Kane County

Sheep numbers in this section have decreased 70 per cent in the past six years, with most of the operators changing to cattle.

Feed on the Arizona strip is spotted (September 22), but sheepmen here

feel there is sufficient to see them through. The weather has been generally dry, although rain fell the fore part of September. The ranges are drying. Forage on the summer range was better than a year ago due to rain early in May and fewer livestock on the range.

The lambs are heavier than a year ago. Feeders have been contracted at 17 to 18 cents per pound since September 1, while last year's price was 14 to 15 cents. Fine-wool ewe lambs have been contracted at 21 cents per pound against last year's 15 cents. All of the feeder lambs here have been contracted. Fine-wool yearlings are \$19 per head.

Bringing 40 cents per pound, my wool had a shrink of 62 percent and was graded half blood. The price per pound was about the same as a year ago; the fleeces averaged \$4 each this year against \$3.90 in 1946. The core test showed less shrink than the appraiser's estimate, and I am in favor of it.

Cecil C. Pugh

WASHINGTON

Pastures dry first of the month. General rains second week produced substantial amounts of precipitation. Temperatures averaged well below normal toward the end of the month.

WYOMING

Ranges and pastures dry with fire hazard high at the first of the month. Temperatures averaged somewhat above normal first two weeks, becoming cool and wet third week. Livestock good to excellent over the month.

Douglas, Converse County

The outlook for winter feed (September 24) is very good except for a few small local spots. Grass has a good growth and is well cured. The weather has been favorable for grass—just enough rain to keep it from breaking badly. I believe this is the best year for forage we have had for a long time, especially in the high ranges.

I know of two lamb sales here since September 1, one at 20 cents per pound and another for 21¼ cents, the latter being for 3,000 blackface mountain lambs. Most lambs were contracted early and are from four to six cents higher than last year.

Wool shrinkage was a little more than last year. I believe the average price to be about 42½ cents.

Concentrates are ample but not plentiful. There are no coyotes in this area now. I have not lost a sheep by coyotes for more than a year.

Roy Combs

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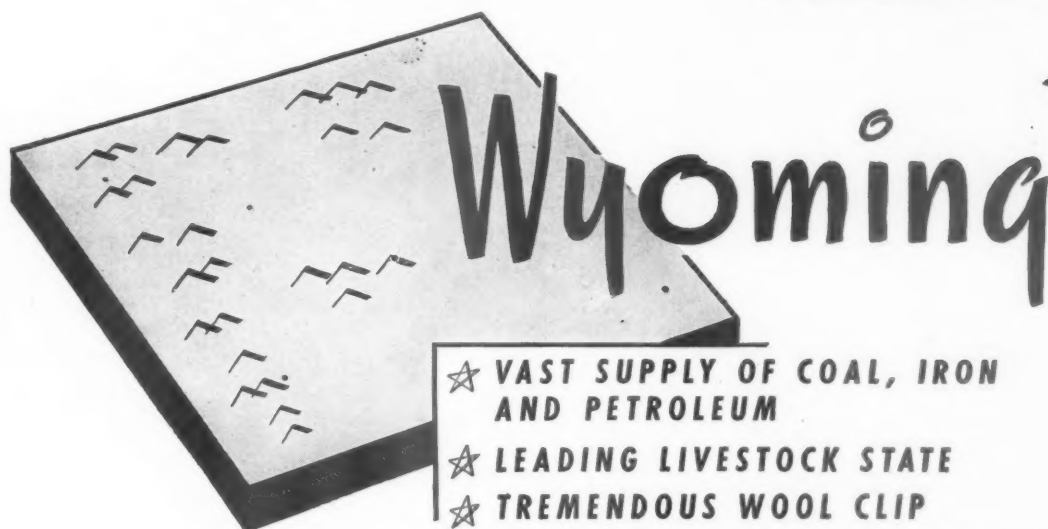
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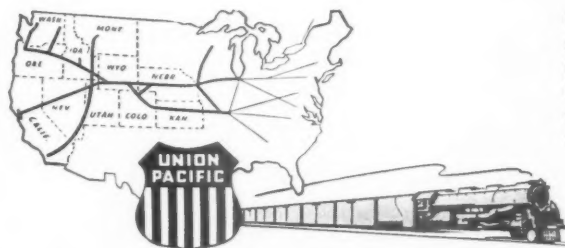
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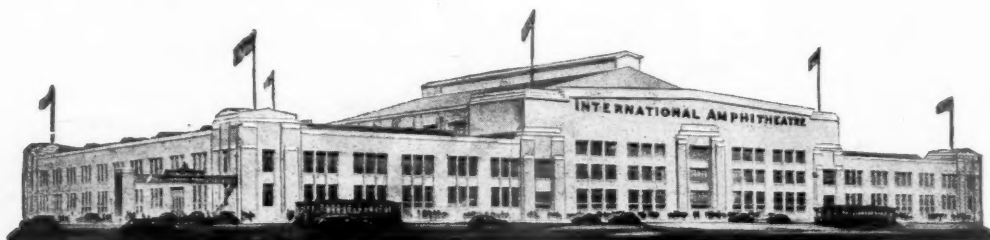
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